

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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Latest Mail dates in England, from China.
Hongkong, ...

BIRTH.

At Marienhelm, on the 6th inst., Mrs. J. F. RODEWALD, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Ningpo, on the 8th June, the Rev. ROBERT INKERMANN EXLEY, of Wenchow, aged 26 years.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Thermometer in shade.		Hygrometer at 9 A.M.		WIND.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction.	
Jun 1	29.85	70.5	76.8	62.5	70.0	67.0	4	S.E.	..
2	29.90	70.0	79.0	64.0	69.5	65.0	5	S.E.	..
3	29.84	70.0	78.0	66.5	70.0	66.0	3	S.E.	..
4	29.80	71.0	75.0	65.0	70.0	65.5	3	South	..
5	29.62	70.5	73.0	63.0	70.0	69.5	6	S.W.	1.60
6	29.70	69.0	72.0	66.0	69.0	67.0	3	N.E.	0.60
7	29.84	71.0	72.0	65.5	70.0	68.0	3	S.E.	0.26
8	29.85	71.5	76.0	67.5	70.0	68.0	3	S.E.	..
9	29.83	73.0	77.0	68.0	73.0	71.0	3	S.E.	..
10	29.80	77.0	83.0	71.5	75.0	74.0	4	S.E.	..

EXPLANATION.
Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 21, estimated.

The publication of the North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette commenced at 5.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1881.

It does not appear from the condition of the silver market at Home that much confidence is felt in the Monetary Conference of Paris resulting in action likely to enhance the value of the metal. There is, of course, still room for hope that when the representatives meet again at the end of this month, they may find themselves able to frame such recommendations to their Governments, as will, when carried into effect, at least put an end to the uncertainty as to the future of silver. In the meantime, a short statement of various matters, all bearing more or less on the present position of silver, will be interesting. Since 1876 when the output of silver from the Nevada mines added to the sales by the German Government produced the great scare, the actual production of silver at these mines and in the neighbouring States has been accurately ascertained. During the last five years it has averaged about £7,600,000 per annum, or about one-half of the silver ascertained to be produced in the world. The mines in all the United States produced about £8,000,000 worth of silver in 1880, and the coinage for the fiscal year ending last June was some £5,600,000. The total amount of standard dollars coined up to 1st November last was about £14,600,000, of which some £5,200,000 had gone into circulation. On the 1st of

January the entire silver currency of the United States was nearly £32,000,000 in standard and trade dollars and subsidiary coin, of which some £15,000,000 were in circulation, the balance being held by the Treasury and the banks. The amount of United States silver coin in actual circulation is from £4,000,000 to £5,000,000 less than the estimated circulation of British silver coins—£20,000,000,—although the population of the United States is now probably fifteen millions greater. The annual average coinage of silver at the Royal Mint in London was under £500,000 over the last twenty years, and in that time only reached once £1,250,000 in one year, while the lowest was £76,000. In 1879, the last year for which returns have been published, although the coinage of silver amounted to £567,000, there was a diminution of the silver currency of the kingdom of some £220,000, owing to the new coins having been made to a large extent from old and worn coins, and an export to some of the Colonies of £330,000 worth. The silver circulation of India is estimated at £203,000,000. Sir R. Temple states in his work that the Indian mints coined £54,342,391 of silver in the ten years from 1869, which is about £5,000,000 more than all the shipments of gold and silver from Europe to India in the same period. The difference was, we presume, supplied by China, the Straits Settlements, and California. The production of silver in Mexico has not varied much in late years if we may judge from the amounts imported into England, but it is difficult to form an estimate as to this, as a considerable portion of her coinage of dollars is shipped at times to San Francisco. It appears by a statement recently published by the German Government, that it estimates that from thirteen to seventeen millions sterling of silver remain to be disposed of, to which should be added nearly five millions sterling of old Austrian thalers. The silver now held by the German Government is exclusive of the amount still necessary to be coined in order to bring up the silver currency to its legal proportion of twelve marks per head of the population. The single gold tender is not yet fully established, as many of the old silver thalers are still in circulation as the equivalent of three marks of gold, that is, 15½ grains of silver to one of gold. The following table shows the

extent of the sales of silver in the different years since they were began, with the prices realised* :—

1873...£	464,844	at an average of	59 $\frac{5}{8}$	p. oz.
1874...£	3,056,783		58 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
1875...£	910,422		57 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
1876...£	4,696,824		52 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
1877...£	11,521,211		54 $\frac{5}{8}$	"
1878...£	6,310,192		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
1879...£	1,396,721		50	"
Total...£28,356,997		average...53 $\frac{1}{2}$	p. oz.	

In the first three years of these sales the prices obtained corresponded closely to the highest quotations in the London market, but in 1876—when there was a difference of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. between the highest and the lowest values obtained in London for silver—and since, the average of the German sales has never greatly exceeded the lowest London price in any one year. In the opinion of some English authorities the German Government might safely raise the legal proportion of silver coin considerably above its present limit, and we should think that no one would be surprised if this were done. In the countries where there is a bi-metallic currency, the silver circulation amounts to £209,000,000. The whole specie circulation of the world is estimated at £1,100,000,000, of which about £500,000,000, or not quite one-half, is the silver circulation of the principal countries.

Two conclusions regarding silver may be come to without entering on the disputed questions of a double or a single currency; one, that there is at the present time too much silver for the world's uses for it as a precious metal. Estimating the amount of silver held by the Bank of France at £30,000,000 more than would have been in its possession in ordinary times, and the quantities which America and Germany are forced to hold at the same sum, there are now four to five years' consumption on hand. That, at least, must be disposed of in some way before the silver market can be in a healthy condition. The other conclusion is that as the world grows richer it wants to have less to do with silver as a currency. The fact that the farmers of the Western States, whose surplus profits have been very large during late years, will keep gold among them, and will not keep silver dollars, proves this. And it seems to account for the fact that although the Americans carry more money about with them than English people are in the habit of doing, the silver currency of the United States is disproportionately small compared with that of Great Britain. The

* The net loss on the coinage reforms is stated to have been only £2,203,471, which is certainly very small when the amount of silver disposed of and the conditions of the silver market during the last eight or nine years are taken into account. The actual loss on the sales of silver was £4,824,056, and the incident expenses were £1,465,821, but on the other side the Government made profits, chiefly on seignorage, of £4,086,406. The above table shows the extent of the sales of silver in the different years since these were begun, with the prices realised.

rapid and continuous increase of Government notes in India is no doubt due to the preference even of the specie-loving native for a convenient currency.

Summary of News.

The French mail of the 29th April arrived on the 8th instant, by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Sindh*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the M.M. Co.'s *Iraouaddy*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Via Suez.)

Supplied solely to the "N.-C. Daily News."

London, 4th June.

The Land Bill is making slow progress; there have already been 1,500 amendments, and the number is increasing daily.

The peasantry armed with sniders have repeatedly attacked the police at Ennis.

The majority of the London Press urge the suppression of the Land League.

The result of the Oaks was :—

Thebais.....	1st.
Lucy Glitters	2nd.
Myra.....	3rd.

8th June.

Further reinforcements of military are being sent to Ireland. Officers absent on leave have been recalled to the Irish regiments.

A vote of censure on the Government for their Irish policy was rejected by 130 to 22.

A serious riot occurred at Skull. The roads and telegraphs were destroyed. The troops are advancing from Cork.

Mr. C. F. R. Allen, late H.M.'s Acting Consul at Newchwang, accompanied by Mrs. Allen and family, arrived on Tuesday by the C.C.S.N. Co.'s steamer *El Dorado*. Mr. Allen goes to Ningpo to take up his appointment as Consul there, relieving Mr. W. M. Cooper.

Mr. Lasserre, Chancellor of the French Consulate-General at this port, arrived here on Tuesday by the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Kiangfoo*.

According to a paragraph in the *Nagasaki Rising Sun* Admiral Lessofsky has recently left that port for Yokohama. After a short stay in the capital of Japan it is said to be his intention to return Home.

The Russian corvette *Asia*, Commander Amasoff, with H.E. Admiral Aslambekoff on board, arrived at Amoy on the 2nd inst. from Manila.

The Stock Exchange Committee appointed Tuesday, the 3rd May, a special settling day in the Shanghai Waterworks Company (Limited) shares.

Telegrams from Egypt report that Count De Lesseps has despatched agents to China to engage a large number of coolies to work on the Panama Canal. No news has, however, been received confirming this.

A meeting of the members of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held yesterday evening at the Society's

Rooms in Yuen-ming-yuen Road, when the Rev. John Butler, of Ningpo, read an interesting paper on "Chinese Buddhism of the present day." After a brief sketch of the introduction of the Buddhist religion into China and a short historical sketch of its founder, its moral literature was considered, and several translations of tracts and of money drafts and bills of exchange on the next world were given. Then came an account of the mode of life of the Buddhist priests, and the great Buddhist library at Pootoo was described at some length. About thirty members and visitors were present. Mr. G. J. Morrison, the President of the Society, occupied the Chair. The reading of the paper was followed by some little discussion.

The *Cologne Gazette*, of the 2nd April, gives what is the probable explanation of a strange blunder made by the correspondent of the *London and China Express* in connection with the revision of the German Treaty with China. What he quoted as stipulations of the Treaty is really given in the German papers as the programme of revision, not as the result of revision. The writer in question must have overlooked the words "Programme of Revision" when reproducing what he believed was the text of a revised treaty.

We (*Japan Gazette*) have it on the authority of a Russian flag captain that the twenty-five thousand troops stationed at Vladivostock, and the balance of the squadron, will remain there until after the 12th August, when the ratification of the treaty with China is expected to take place. The indemnity, our informant says, is fixed at four hundred and fifty million roubles, apart from the cession of Kuldja.

The appeal case from Foochow of J. G. Hodgson, appellant, v. Pun Kee, respondent, came on for hearing again on Wednesday last in H.M.'s Supreme Court, before R. A. Mowat, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, it having been adjourned from Wednesday, 1st inst., when Mr. Dowdall, the Counsel for the appellant, addressed the Court. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Myburgh, the Counsel for the respondent, spoke at some length in support of the judgment given in the lower Court, to which Mr. Dowdall briefly replied.

Our readers are familiar with the circumstances of the claim by Mr. F. B. Aubert against the Municipal Council for damage to his pony and harness, consequent upon the bad condition of the street at the junction of the Peking and Honan Roads; and we now publish the decision of R. A. Mowat, Esq., Acting Chief Judge of H.M.'s Supreme Court, to whom the claim was referred by consent of both parties :—

In the matter of an agreement for reference between F. B. Aubert and the Municipal Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai.

After hearing the evidence in this matter, I am clearly of opinion that Mr. Aubert is entitled to recover damages from the Municipal Council.

I assess the damages in respect of the pony at Tls. 100, and in respect of the harness, at Tls. 20.

In conformity with our Rule that fixes the maximum limit of taxed costs at \$25,

(including Court fees) where the amount claimed is under \$200, which it was in the present case, I fix the costs to be paid by the Municipal Council to Mr. Aubert at that amount, (\$25), of which \$5 are Court fees.

(Signed) R. A. MOWAT.

Supreme Court,
Shanghai, 3rd June, 1881.

We willingly insert the following paragraph, which we have received from an official in the North, who, we are informed, writes under the instructions of Captain Chou Feng-chên, of the Chinese gunboat *Tai An*:—"In your issue of the 27th May, a correspondent from the North writes of the disaster to the s.s. *Hankwang* thus: 'A Chinese gunboat now at Chefoo rendered some perfunctory assistance, but the sailors plundered the wreck.' The gunboat referred to is the *Tai An*, and her Captain, Chou Feng-chên, says that the statement that his sailors plundered the wreck is untruthful, which is corroborated by the Harbour Master of Chefoo and a foreign gentleman, passenger by the *Hankwang*, who both speak in high terms of Captain Chou Feng-chên and his crew, and of their endeavour to render assistance. Captain Boswell, of the *Hankwang*, will doubtless correct a statement calculated to injure those who so readily came to his assistance, when he becomes aware of it."

The owners of the "Glen" line of steamers, have sold their steamer, the *Glengyle*, to Messrs. Forwood Brothers, to run on their South American Line. The *Glengyle* was the pioneer vessel of the now well-known "Glen" Line to the Far East.

We hear from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. that Messrs. MacGregor, Gow & Co.'s new steamer *Glenavon* left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday, 6th inst., and that the *Glencables*, the first steamer from Foochow with this season's tea, was expected to leave on the 8th. The *Glenorchy* was also expected to leave Hankow on the 8th, for London.

Messrs. McGreggor, Gow & Co.'s steamer *Glentylon*, from Hankow for London, with a cargo of tea, arrived at the Red Buoy at Woosung at 9.30 a.m. on the 3rd, and the *Sikh*, with a similar cargo, for the same destination, arrived there about half an hour later. The *Glentylon* was met "between the two Lightships" about half-past ten o'clock by the C.C.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Taku*, and we hear that the *Sikh* left the Red Buoy at 10.45 a.m.

We are indebted to Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. for a telegram received by them from Singapore on the 7th inst., stating that "the *Loudoun Castle* arrived on the 6th, at 6 a.m., and sailed the same day at noon." The *Loudoun Castle* passed Woosung, to quote from our own columns, "shortly before noon on the 29th May;" and she has made the run, therefore, to Singapore in 7 days, 18 hours.—Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., the Agents of the "Glen" line of steamers, have kindly supplied us with the information that the s.s. *Glenfruin* arrived at Singapore at 8.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 7th inst. She left Woosung at 2 a.m. on the 31st May, and has made the passage in 7 days 6½ hours. The *Glencoe*'s time was 7 days 1 hour.

About eight o'clock on Thursday evening the German steamer *Bellona* arrived in port, having put in on account of injuries sustained the previous day by striking on the Childers Rock, during a voyage from Newchwang to Swatow. The exact nature and extent of the damage was not known, but the vessel made no water aft of the collision bulkhead. She went into the Old Dock on Saturday. Her plates are torn away nearly the whole length from the bow to the bulk-heads, necessitating extensive repairs.

The British barque *Woodbine*, Captain Jenkins, left Sydney on the 26th of March, and arrived at Woosung on Sunday afternoon. For the first two weeks of her voyage she had very bad weather, encountering heavy gales that drove her out of her course to the S.E. Between the Solomon and Caroline Islands, she experienced calms and light winds for 30 days. Through the China Sea she had fair winds and fine weather.

From a reliable source the *Foochow Herald* learns that a joint memorial is being prepared by the various high provincial authorities throughout the Empire, to be presented to the Throne, praying for the non-recognition of merchant Consuls in China. The authorities argue that as Consuls in China are vested with judicial authority, it is necessary (!) for Consuls to be solely Consuls and nothing else, as cases wherein merchant Consuls themselves are involved are liable to crop up, and whereon such Consuls themselves must decide.

It is reported by the London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* "that the Directors of the P. and O. Company have determined to fix sixty years of age as the limit for active service for their captains. Under this new rule, which is adopted chiefly for the purpose of making promotion flow more freely, Captains Methven, Hyde, Reunoldson, Parish, and other well-known and still capable commanders retire on pensions." The correspondent of our contemporary believes, however, that the granting of these pensions is exceptional, and that it is not intended to create a permanent pension list.

Some anxiety, says the *China Mail*, is now felt for the safety of the steamer *Elgin*, which is said to have left Saigon for Hongkong on the 24th May, and has not arrived at Hongkong. The steamer *Adria*, which left Saigon shortly before the *Elgin*, and was passed by the latter off Cape St. James, reports having experienced a heavy gale on the 27th—doubtless the storm that was reported here as having passed over Manila. We understand that the *Adria* took an inside course on her passage up, while the *Elgin* is reported to have steered a course outside; and it is therefore presumed that she may have experienced the force of the gale of the 27th in a proportionately greater degree. The *Elgin* was chartered to a Chinese hong here. Her owners' agents are, we believe, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.—Later news is to the effect that the s.s. *Nestor*, which arrived on the 4th inst., reports having passed the steamship *Loudoun Castle* near to the Paracels, and that vessel signalled that the steamer *Elgin* was a total wreck, and that part

of the crew was on board the "Castle" steamer. Capt. Marshall also signalled to the *Nestor* to look out for a boat from the *Elgin* which had been lost sight of, and on board which Captain Miller, of the *Elgin*, and others had taken refuge from the wreck. The *Nestor*, however, saw no boat and no signs of wreck on her voyage to this port.

We extract the following from the report of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, which was submitted to, and adopted at, the annual meeting held at Copenhagen, on the 12th April:—

LAND-LINES IN CHINA.—The greatest event of the year for the Company had, however, been its connection with the extension of the telegraph system in China. At the request of the Chinese Government, the Company had, in July last, commenced a survey of the country between Shanghai and Tientsin with a view to the establishment of an overland telegraph service between those two places. On the completion of the survey a plan had been prepared by the Company for the construction of the line, and on the basis of this plan, which was approved by the Government, a contract had been entered into at Tientsin on the 22nd December last, between the Government and the Company. According to this contract the Company would have to supply all materials, instruments, &c., required for the construction of the line and stations, and the Company had also agreed to appoint engineers to superintend the work which would be commenced on the 15th May this year. The route of the line, which would be of a length of about 1,000 miles, would follow the Grand Canal, and great facilities would thus be offered for the transport of the materials and the subsequent maintenance of the line. Besides this the Company had undertaken to appoint the necessary teachers for a College of Telegraphy which the Government had established at Tientsin.

This line from Shanghai to Tientsin would be of the greatest importance for the development of telegraph undertakings in China, as the line would, no doubt, shortly be extended from Tientsin to Peking, a distance of 80 miles, and thus connect this great capital, and Tientsin, the commercial centre of North China, with the lines of the Company, and so with the whole world. The Directors hoped, by loyally serving the telegraphic interests of the Chinese Government, to secure friendly relations with them, and so to obtain fair and profitable arrangements for the Company.

SAGHALIEN CABLE.—As another event of the year, the Directors would draw the attention of the shareholders to a contract entered into between the Imperial Russian Government and the Company, for supplying and laying a cable of about 70 nautical miles from the eastern coast of Siberia to the Island of Saghalien. The cable had already been manufactured in London, and would be sent out by the Company's s.s. *Store Nordiske*, in order to be laid by that ship during the most favourable season of the year.

HONGKONG.—A short land line had been erected from the Company's station to the Cable-house, to supersede the wire which had hitherto been hung upon the Government posts. At the same time the Company had, at the request of the Colonial Government, and for their account, laid a short cable from the Island to the mainland.

For a variety of news from the OUTPORTS—JAPAN, &c., see other pages.

Editorial Selections.

THE NAVIES OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

AFTER many essays, the Chinese Government has taken definite action for the creation of a navy. The sudden re-opening of the dispute with Japan about the ownership of the Loochoo Islands had the effect of forcing upon the councils of Peking the urgent necessity of a naval force, to be ready and fit to neutralise the treacherous impulses of the shifty and restless members of the Japanese Cabinet. The last warnings have not been unheeded, and it is now known that by the end of 1882, China will have a well designed and sufficient fleet, which will guaranty the coast ports against sudden predatory attack.

At this date, China has in service and in reserve about 8,000 seamen, all of whom possess, in varying degrees, knowledge of small and great arms drill, and general acquaintance with the duties of service in ships of war. The drill and methods of discipline are about to be modified and made uniform, so as to secure, in as short a time as possible, a higher standard of efficiency than now exists. For obtaining the desired end, two French naval officers of ability and special qualifications—Messrs. Gauvain and Mingard—have been engaged, and the course of action they may recommend will soon be laid before the Viceroy Li, who has charge of the naval service of the Empire.

Already a sufficient number of well-trained seamen and gunners can be given to man the ten gun-vessels and the two new vessels that have been designed and armed by Messrs. Armstrong and Co. of Newcastle, and when the large ironclad and two powerful corvettes are ready for commission, picked disciplined men will await them.

Of the new fleet, the first two vessels that will arrive in China will be the two steel sea-going gun-vessels. These ships are of original type, and will constitute a new departure in naval warfare. We have not received any dimensions, but are led to believe that the new cruisers will be built of steel on an iron framing; unarmoured; carrying two breech-loading guns each of 25 tons weight, in *barbette* turrets. The ships will have about 2,500 tons displacement, and the engines—two sets—will have a force of 3,000 to 3,500 horses, according to Watt's formula. As the cruisers will be lightly masted, and of good immersed form for speed, they should attain to a 15 knots rate, or near thereto. The force of the guns will be prodigious, as the heavy powder charges will ensure 2,300 feet initial velocity, so that at 15° of elevation a shell of over 400 pounds weight will be thrown for a distance of 11, or perhaps 12 miles! In some respects the two cruisers are the logical outcome of H.M.S.

Staunch, inasmuch as the comparatively small hulls will be made to bear artillery of the most formidable kind. In the new ships, the two *barbette* or *demi* turrets contain turntables, on which the guns are mounted, and, as the turrets are *en echelon*, not only broadside but almost all round fire will be practicable. In fact, the guns can be laid within ten points of the line of keel.

The new ironclad is said to be a modified *Grosser Kuirfurst*, and slightly larger. The vessel may therefore be taken as about 310 ft. in length, by 55 or 56 ft. beam, of 7,000 tons displacement, and from 5,500 to 6,000 effective horse-power. The *Grosser Kuirfurst* had—in the vital parts—armour of 10½ inches of iron. But as compounded armour, half rolled iron and half crucible steel, will probably be used, the new ship, with the same armour thickness as her prototype, will be much better protected. The *Grosser Kuirfurst* carried four guns of about 25 tons, and two of six tons, and the Chinese ironclad will, we expect, carry guns of at least the same weight, but of greater power.

The two new corvettes are said to be of the *Leipzig* type. The *Leipzig*, an unsuccessful copy of the H.M.S. *Bacchante* class, is an iron hull, sheathed with wood; has nearly 4,000 tons displacement; about 4,500 effective horse-power; an armament of 14 or 15 five-ton guns; and a speed of 14 to 14½ knots. In addition to the five new vessels, described upon such data as we can obtain, the Chinese fleet already comprises one large frigate, (whose consort is unfit for sea), one powerful corvette, 47 sloops and gun-vessels, all in fair order, and some—such as were built in Foochow—of excellent model and admirable construction. There are also two gun-vessels with caissons of 18 tons; two with cannon of 26½ tons; two with cannon of 38 tons; and four with new Armstrong guns of 35 tons.

Thus the good fleet of ships that now exists will presently grow into a formidable force, and the crews will be trained on sound and uniform methods. But more than these actualities and potentialities is needed. The dockyard accommodation is incomplete; there is no war port, such as Russia will soon have in Lazareff; the skilled officers are few; and for the diseases, injuries, or wounds of the Chinese sailors not one single doctor or surgeon has yet been appointed. Probably not one of the war-ships carries any medicines, except the ordinary and preposterous native nostrums. The task of the Viceroy Li and the two French officers is most formidable, as in fact the Chinese navy, so-called, has at present but little beyond the rudiments of a national force. The ships are good; the men will improve; the guns and war stores are excellent; but the scientific,

medical, and commissariat services have to be created, and it will be long before a competent directing executive can be nominated to maintain the force in efficiency and readiness for either offensive or defensive warfare.

Japan has had, in many respects, fifteen years' start, and although the general efficiency of the Japanese navy is by no means high, it is beyond compare superior to that of the Chinese fleets. Japan has trained officers, a tolerable medical and surgical staff, and three or four fine dry docks. The seamen, too, have been trained, and, if taken as a body, are superior to the Chinese crews in the essentials of discipline, gun drill, and seamanship. The ships of the Japanese navy are not excellent. The ironclad *Foo So* is an unfortunate vessel, damaged by grounding and corrosion, difficult to manage, and—except in armour and battery—an indifferent though costly vessel. The *Stonewall* is a weak and obsolete ship. The corvettes *Kongo* and *Hiyei* require frequent docking, and are known to be, in many ways, unsatisfactory. Of the twenty-two other vessels of the Japanese navy list, only five, or at most six, are fit for active service in time of war.

What Commodore Schufeldt's functions will be, cannot yet be stated with certainty. He is an officer of distinction, and if to him should be confided the supreme direction of the Chinese navy, the Peking Government will have made a good selection. But if the rumours about this officer should prove to be unfounded, the Chinese Government has already in its service two competent and in all ways suitable directors in Messrs. Gauvain and Mingard, who, if proper authority and official support be given, will be able to endow the hardy seamen of the coast with the confidence, efficiency, and power that can only be given by right methods of discipline, skilfully imparted by fit teachers.

CUSTOMS' TRADE STATISTIC.

In so conservative a country as China it is not to be wondered that the foreign import trade is so steady and persistent. The export trade varies according to the state of the crops, which are themselves dependent on the weather, but the import trade, as the Customs' Returns for the quarter, January-March, 1881, just published, show, is very steady and very much attached to the grooves it has worn for itself. We seem to have reached the limits allowed by the native local taxes: until those taxes or squeezes are mitigated or removed, our products will go no farther. Outside the charmed circle are millions of Chinese who would willingly absorb our products if prices would allow, but the percentages levied at numerous barriers while the goods are in transit form together a prohibitory tax. When the long-hoped-for railways are once running,

a heavy blow will be struck at these squeezes, and we shall see an import trade which will far out-do even the best years under the present system. We do not believe that the construction of any railways is contemplated yet in China, but their construction is being constantly and seriously discussed, and this discussion is a valuable step.

The table of imports into Shanghai, on page 42 of the Returns, proves the steadiness of the present trade. The great staple of the trade is Grey Shirtings. The imports of these for the first quarter in the three preceding years amount to about 2,750,000 pieces; for 1881 they are 950,000, or almost exactly one-third, being the expected average. T-Cloths for the three years aggregate nearly 1,200,000 pieces; for 1881 they are 444,000. The import of English Drills for 1878-1880 inclusive is about 285,000; for 1881 it is 130,000 or rather more than the average; but American Drills keep almost exactly to the rule, the aggregate amount for the three years being 198,000, and for 1881, 64,000 pieces. American Sheetings furnish another interesting example, the total for the three years being 303,000, and for 1881, 103,000 pieces. Turkey Red Cloths or Cambrics only stray slightly from the path: the total for the first quarter in the three preceding years being 181,000, while for 1881, the amount is 54,000. Fancy Cottons vary more markedly, as might be expected, though Velvets confirm the rule, their import for 1881 being 16,000 pieces, almost exactly one-third of the aggregate of the import in the three preceding years, 51,000 pieces. Velveteens are equally noticeable, the aggregate of the three years being 12,400 pieces, and the import in 1881, 4,300; Chintzes and Furnitures stand at 47,000 pieces this year, against 142,000 for the three preceding years; but some of the other fancy cottons appear to be increasing fast, notably handkerchiefs, which have gone up from 28,000 dozen in 1878 to 147,000 this year, and Lawns and Muslins, which have risen from 29,000 in 1878 to 54,000 in 1881.

Turning to Woollen Goods, we find the averages again very fairly maintained. Lustres and Orleans, Figured, stand at the head of the goods under this description; their import in the three preceding years was 154,000 pieces; in 1881 it is 52,000. Camlets and Lastings have both been imported this year in excess of the average; but Spanish Stripes are extremely regular, their number being 14,000 pieces this year, and exactly three times that amount, or 42,000, in the three years preceding. Long Ells are 76,000 for 1878-80, and 24,000 in 1881; again confirming our law of averages.

Iron is, again, very regular. The import in piculs in the first quarter of the three preceding years amounts to

250,000; for 1881 it is 85,000, or almost exactly one-third. But the present depression in Lead and Tin plates is explained by the figures; for the import of the former for 1881 is 73,000 piculs, against a total of 67,000 in the three preceding years; while Tin plates were imported this year to the extent of 7,000 piculs against an aggregate of 5,000 in 1878-80. It will evidently take some time to work off the enormous excess which has been brought to the market this year of these two metals. Steel, Quicksilver, Tin and Copper all show an improvement on the average; but not to any excessive extent. Opium, the remaining staple import, comes only slightly in excess of the average. The total import for the quarter in the three preceding years amounts to about 40,700 piculs; the total for the first quarter of 1881 is 14,560, or about 1,000 piculs over the average; so that consumption appears to be keeping pace with the increase in the native growth of opium.

The figures on the whole bear out very fairly our proposition as to the steadiness of the foreign import trade. We have gathered them only from the Shanghai returns, as Shanghai is the great importing centre for the chief distributing ports, the southern ports, which are mostly supplied from Hong-kong, doing only a moderate trade in imported goods. In Canton the import of Shirtings in 1881 is almost exactly one-third that of the preceding years, while T-Cloths are some 3,000 pieces above the average. The import at Canton of other foreign productions is not sufficiently extensive to be material. In Swatow, the aggregate import of Shirtings for 1878 was 206,000 pieces: in the first quarter of 1881 it was 78,000, or but little over the required average. Here also T-Cloths are in considerable excess, amounting to a total of 80,000 pieces in the three preceding years, and 41,000 this year. In Amoy also Shirtings are apparently being supplanted by T-Cloths: for while the import of the former has this year been only 16,000 pieces against an average of 23,000, the latter have been imported to the extent of 30,000 pieces against an average for the three years of about 13,000. In Foochow, the import of shirtings this year has reached 20,000 pieces, against an average of 17,000 pieces in the three preceding years: while of T-Cloths, 60,000 pieces have been imported against an average of 50,000 pieces in 1878-80. Thus even in the southern ports there is no great deviation from the average. It would be very interesting if we could see to-day the figures for 1891, by which time railways will, we hope, have broken down many of the innumerable barriers which keep our goods from penetrating beyond a certain distance from each treaty port.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON BRITISH INDIA. Few men have had a better opportunity than Sir Richard Temple of forming a just opinion of the present and future of British India, and a very good summary of the results of his observation is to be found in a lecture delivered by him at Manchester in March last. It is a most interesting lecture to residents in China, not only on its own account as showing what has been done and what has still to be done by the British Government to raise the condition of the population of Hindostan, but as offering a number of points for comparison with China. A great part of the lecture might have been as aptly addressed to the governing powers in China as in India; for the circumstances of the two populations are in many respects almost identical. There was a time doubtless, not very long ago, when, without much exertion, China might have been taken under English government as India has been; it is, perhaps, on the whole better that the opportunity was not seized, for one such dependency as India is enough to occupy all the spare energies of the English race; and we now see that China has still vitality enough to work out her own salvation in a way that was not believed possible twenty years ago. The one advantage of annexing China would have been that it would have scattered over the country Europeans of high rank and responsibility, whose duty it would have been to record and foster the civilisation of the country; to collect and announce what is the actual condition of Chinese society, a task which there is no one now to perform. Merchants are too much occupied by their own business. Consuls and Ministers spend their time in the petty details of their position, and never penetrate beyond the fringe of the Empire; while it is the *raison d'être* of missionaries to find nothing good in existing Chinese systems, but to devote themselves to proving the black ignorance of China's teeming millions, that they may demonstrate the necessity of the light which they are sent to disseminate. We must wait for long years before Chinese mandarins will devote themselves to studying and reporting the actual condition of the people, as our officials do in British India.

Sir Richard Temple is not one of the recent race of pessimists who hold that the result of the fallacious beneficence of our rule is to allow the native population of India to increase far beyond the capabilities of the soil. He holds that the broad acres of Hindostan give food enough and to spare for all their inhabitants; that if there is a scarcity in one part of India, there is always a surplus sufficient to meet it in another. The same is probably the case in China. More recent and more probable estimates have not lessened the amount of cultivable land in the great Empire, but they have largely diminished the population; and,

as far as any of us can gather from the scanty facts that do come before us, China is fully able to support all her black-haired sons. When famines occur, the striking loss of life that we have seen follow, is not so much due to the want of food as to the utter want of means to bring the food to the starving mouths, but this is an evil that time is sure to remedy. The average well-being of our Indian fellow-subjects is argued from the fact that natives are large holders in Government securities, and the poorer classes especially hold what are in the aggregate very large investments in the Government savings banks. There are no such means in China of testing the well-being of the Chinese. Government securities are unknown, for it is only quite recently under foreign pressure that China has begun to curse herself with a national debt, and the savings bank is entirely an exotic institution. Sir Richard Temple points out that the rich natives are now applying their wealth to useful and reproductive purposes instead of to display; the money that formerly went in keeping up the gorgeous pageants of the native Courts is now devoted to iron-plant, machinery, railways, steamers, etc., etc. Even in China there is a movement, though only a small and tentative one, in the same direction, but none can doubt that it will grow larger and wider before long. The love of display of wealth is not, as far as we can see, a characteristic of the modern Chinese; they have been rather a hoarding than an extravagant people, even the most wealthy; but their commercial instincts are so keen that it is certain that when the idea of joint-stock public works once gets a firm hold among them, it will grow with great rapidity.

It is when we turn to Sir Richard Temple's recommendations that we find that a large part of his lecture might be most appropriately delivered here. The Government is desired to push on progress; and this is the summary of all our labours with tongue and pen. It is urged to discourage transit duties, which hamper trade; and it is these very transit duties which have been the object of attack of Ministers, Consuls and Chambers of Commerce for years. Could these transit duties be abolished, we should see an extension of our commerce that would be startling in its volume. We must go on writing and working for this end. The next aim of the Government should be the spread of education, and it is in this direction that the missionaries could give the best assistance. Education will do far more good than preaching, but unfortunately it is far easier to preach than to educate. A sound system of forestry is one of the wants of India, and is equally one of the crying wants of China. The desert continues to gain on our North-West from the wanton destruction of the forests which no one replants system-

atically. It will be a great boon for China when Peking can be persuaded to turn its attention to this important subject. To improve communication, especially by railways and irrigating canals, and to create markets, is a duty which the English Government in India is constantly fulfilling, but which has not yet impressed itself on China officialdom. Finally, Sir Richard calls attention to the necessity of an improved currency. As far as we know there is no considerable section of the Chinese population whose only currency is shells, but with this exception China is worse off even than India. Our only native coin is the copper *cash* which is depreciated fifty per cent. and a large portion of which is actually spurious, while the value of the *tael* is different in almost every town in the Empire. For the cure of defects, the first step is to know them; India is full of independent observers pointing out to the world where remedies are wanted; China, unfortunately, is not so blessed.

THE IMPORTANCE OF

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTIONS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

THE late events in South Africa have drawn much attention to the great necessity there exists for paying attention to rifle shooting in the British army. The Secretary of State for War has determined to refer the subject of musketry fire and instruction in the army to a committee of officers of which General Sir D. Lysons will be chairman, and the *Times* cannot conclude an article on a recent Indian court-martial without bringing in some very strong observations on the importance of exercising soldiers in firing at moving objects and on the inadequacy of the proposed modification of the rules for rifle practice to bring about the required results. Though the public are taking fresh interest in the matter, the subject is one which has long occupied the attention of the authorities. In the present "Musketry Instruction," the importance of good shooting is insisted upon, and one of the first things which a recruit has to be taught is that "all his other instruction in marching and manœuvring can do no more than place him in the best possible situation for using his rifle with effect;" and, again, he is to be instructed that "his being a good shot at a fixed mark is of no use if he cannot hit an enemy in the field, which is the object of all his training."

If then the main features of the case, as they presented themselves to the compilers of the volume of musketry instruction, were pretty much the same as those which present themselves to us now, and if (as undoubtedly was the case) these officers were men of at least average ability, who had given their attention to this particular subject, it is hardly likely that we, as outsiders, can suggest

any great improvement on the present system of instruction. The recent resolution of the Secretary of State shows that he considers there is room for improvement, but we are willing to take for granted that taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the present system has a great many more good points than bad ones, and is by far the best that is likely to be proposed to us for some time to come.

Under these circumstances we think we may call the attention of our Volunteers to the General Order which has appeared during the last few days in our columns relating to "class firing." That we have some very good shots among us is proved by the result of the late competition with the Cheshire Volunteers, but from some enquiries which we have made we have reason to believe that the number of members of the Corps who fired through their classes last year was smaller than it should have been, and we have a suspicion that there are some members who have never fired a bullet from the rifles which they carry. Of course a man may be able to shoot, just as he may be able to taste tea or play the violin, without trying, but it is generally found to be the case that the good shots are among those who practise a great deal, and we think we are justified in urging upon all Volunteers the propriety of complying with the very moderate requirements of the General Order. It will be generally admitted that we are in a position to appreciate the difficulties of devoting a large amount of time to amateur soldiering. Often important business stands in the way; often the necessity of being at hand in case something should turn up presents an equally great obstacle to attending at parade or at the rifle range, but to devote three mornings per year between the hours of 6.30 and 8 o'clock ought not to be too great a tax for any Volunteer. There may be some members of the Corps who will tell us that if ever there is danger they will be ready. If this is what constitutes a Volunteer the Corps is a large one, for it includes every able-bodied man, we might almost say every man, woman, and child in the community. But we have always understood that the Corps consisted of those who had undertaken to make themselves proficient in some branch of military art, and we do not think we are presuming upon our position if at the commencement of the season for class-firing we remind every member of the rifle companies that he is in honour bound to visit the rifle range one morning during each of the months of June, July and August. In the "Musketry Instructions" it is distinctly laid down that every man who has no defect in his sight may be made a good shot. The expression "good shot" must of course be taken to have rather a wide signification. A good shot generally means some one

who can shoot better than most other people who try to shoot, but what is meant is that any ordinary mortal can be taught to do execution with his rifle. Every member of the Corps therefore who goes to the range may confidently feel that if he has no chance of beating some of our crack shots (and we have some of whom we may be proud) he is making himself better fitted to perform his duty as a Volunteer if ever he should be called upon.

But while we thus urge upon our Volunteers the importance of rifle shooting, we do not wish it to be supposed that we are not fully alive to the importance of drill. A man who cannot shoot may be a very second-rate soldier, but a man who is ignorant of drill may ruin a Corps. Nothing is more clearly laid down in the regulations for the British army than this, that even in those cases where most freedom is given to the soldier to use his discretion, he must never forget that all his movements are to be subordinate to those of the main body. While then each rifle Volunteer who wishes to be an efficient member of his company should contrive to practise rifle shooting, each one who is anxious that the Corps should be a credit to the Settlement must stick to his drill.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS ON AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the only President of the Confederate States of America, has published a book which is intended to vindicate the right of secession and give the true history of the rise and fall of the Confederation. Since the close of the American civil war or the Rebellion,—as, having been unsuccessful it is justly called,—most of the histories of the conflict published have been written by the victorious side, and it will be interesting after so many reports by the man, to see what the lion has to say of the conflict. The majority of English people now confess that the Liberals of their day were right in opposing the coercion of the American colonists, and that both England and the United States have gained rather than lost by the securing of American independence a century ago. In the same way, many of the most intelligent of those who fought for secession now own that it is a good thing for both North and South that the Lost Cause did not succeed; that neither North nor South would have been as great and prosperous apart as the two are combined in one great Union. The tendency of the times is to agglomeration rather than separation. Confederation has been effected in British North America, and will probably soon succeed at the Cape and in Australia. Italy has become a kingdom instead of a geographical expression in our own day. Prussia has consolidated into one great Empire the numerous kingdoms of Germany; Spain and Portugal are

talking of an Iberian republic. In not many generations British North America will not unlikely cast in its lot with the United States; the absorption of Mexico by its powerful neighbour will probably follow the settlement of the southern territories, and the whole of North America will own the Stars and Stripes as its national flag. But no considerations of this kind touch Mr. Davis. Events have made no impression on his conservatism, and he is as strong an advocate for State Rights as he was twenty years ago. But his argument is too technical. It is founded too closely on history and does not acknowledge how abstract rights have to bend to circumstances. When the thirteen original States, he says, conquered their independence from Great Britain, they were careful to preserve their individual sovereignty; they declared themselves free and independent States: they agreed for convenience on a general Government, but they were the creators not the creatures of that Government; it was a voluntary compact from which they maintained the right to withdraw if they desired it. This is partially true, but Mr. Davis forgets that what is good for small settlements with scanty communications and few or no outer relations is impracticable when railways and telegraphs have knitted a continent together; that, to use a homely metaphor, the clothes which fit the child are useless for the grown-up man. In eighty years the United States had ceased to be an aggregation of villages and had become a nation, and as a nation it would have incurred the charge of cowardice as much by consent to dismemberment from within as from without.

Mr. Davis faces boldly the statement that slavery was at the bottom of the conflict between North and South. It had been agreed that the Southern States should be allowed to keep slaves south of a certain parallel of latitude; from this he holds that it follows that a slaveholder emigrating to a new territory, Kansas, had a right to take his slaves with him, and this right was disputed by the North. Here again we find in our author the same difficulty in realising how the world is moving. Things that do not shock the moral sense of one generation are repugnant to the next, and when the feeling of a nation is roused against a peculiar institution, old agreements have to go to the wall. Men in Mr. Davis's position in national politics should have been able to recognise the drift of society, and should have prepared their constituents for the changes that the onward movement of the world exacts, instead of leading them in a hopeless resistance. States in a federation are allowed to regulate for themselves their internal economy; but when that regulation permits what to the awakened moral sense of the majority seems a standing crime,

compromises and agreements have to give way, and the wise statesman is he who foresees the necessity and prepares his people for its advent.

When secession was once determined on, and the delegates of the Southern States had met and framed a Constitution, we cannot wonder that the majority of the inhabitants followed their leaders in rebellion. The chivalrous feeling that exists more or less in all of us prompts us to stand by our leaders even if we doubt whether what they are doing is the best thing that could be done; this chivalrous feeling which, whether we call it clannishness, *esprit de corps*, or patriotism, will always find defenders and admirers. It has always flourished in the South; the very fact that they were constantly being attacked and ridiculed by the richer and more cultivated North for their peculiar institution bound them closer together in its defence. It did not go far enough according to Mr. Davis. A large portion of the American navy was manned by Southern officers. On the outbreak of secession they brought their ships safely into Northern harbours, and then went personally over to their native States. This is a Quixotism that the ex-President finds bitter fault with; the officers, according to him, should have argued that a certain portion of the navy was paid for by Southern money, and those Southerners who had the opportunity should have brought their ships over as a matter of duty to the Southern side. After such an argument as that we need go no farther in combating Mr. Davis's defence.

Outputs.

HANKOW.

The Hankow Tea Statistics, of 31st May, says:—The following business has been reported during the past week:—

	1881.	1880.
Settlements	218,090	206,280 ½-chts.
"	1,440	1,760 boxes.

Consisting of the following teas, cost in London being calculated at 5/4 per tal exchange, and £3.10 per ton freight, direct from here:—

	½-chests	Tls. per picul.	Per lb.
Ningelows. 43,890	19.00	a 43.00	1/2 a 2/3½
Hohows ... 11,690	15.00	a 22.00	0/11½ a 1/3½
Oopacks ... 41,820	12.50	a 26.00	0/10½ a 1/5½
Oonams ... 40,810	11.00	a 26.00	0/9½ a 1/5½
Oaufans ... 62,400	18.00	a 35.00	1/1½ a 1/10½
Seangams. 18,200	10.00	a 12.00	0/8½ a 0/10½

Settlements for the season to date are:—

	1881.	1880.
Hankow Tea...326,740 ½-chts.	356,950 ½-chts.	
Kiukiang .., ..175,620	163,020	
	502,360	519,970

The following figures indicate the entire business to date (inclusive of Kiukiang teas) as contrasted with the same number of days from the opening of last season:—

	1881.	1880.	1881.
For England {	293,870	{272,120.	Increase 21,750 ½-chts.
" Russia {	208,490	{ 235,620.	Decrease 30,030 "
	502,360	510,640	½-chests.

* 175,620 ½-chests Kiukiang tea included.
† 168,820 ½-chests Kiukiang tea included.

Total arrival and stocks are as under :—

	Arrival.	Stock.
Hankow Tea...	358,740 ½ chts.	32,000 ½ chts.
Kiukiang „	184,620 „	9,000 „

Comparative quotations are as under :—

	1881. per picul. Tls.	1880. per picul. Tls.	1879. per picul. Tls.
Ningchowa	19.00, 43.00	18.00, 43.00	28.00, 49.00
Holowwa	15.00, 32.00	15.00, 34.00	20.00, 34.00
Coyacks	12.00, 26.00	14.00, 29.00	18.00, 33.00
Qanfaan	11.00, 26.00	16.00, 32.00	16.00, 28.00
Qanfaan	18.00, 35.00	13.00, 30.00	20.00, 36.00
Seang-tams	10.00, 12.00	10.50, 13.00	13.50, 14.00

The export to date, as per Customs Returns, stands thus :—

	lbs.	Re-exports.
Season 1881-82...	10,208,222...	3,489,853 lbs.
„ 1880-81...	10,076,905...	3,787,801 „
„ 1879-80...	5,973,110...	3,322,145 „
„ 1878-79...	9,039,637...	5,678,125 „

The following are the departures for London :—

May 22nd, str. <i>Glencoe</i>	2,948,420 lbs.
„ 26th, „ <i>Loudoun Castle</i>	2,667,972 „
„ 27th, „ <i>Glenfruin</i>	3,223,745 „
„ 28th, „ <i>Triumph</i>	2,973,951 „
	11,814,088 lbs.

Against in same number of steamers last year.....10,624,085 lbs.

Departure for Odessa :—

May 25th, str. <i>Feronia</i>	1,633,804 lbs.
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Against in one str. last year ... 2,252,260 lbs.

Freight.—The steamers *Glenlyon* and *Sikh* are fully engaged at £3.10, leaving the *Cairnsmuir*, *Breconshire*, *Afghan*, *Norfolk* and *Glenorchy* on the berth at £3 @ £3.5 per ton.—The through rate by mail steamers and Holt's is £3.5 per ton 40 feet. Loading for Odessa, Russia, Petersburg, and Lydia on private terms.

Exchange.—The comparative quotations are as under :—

	1881.	1880.
On London, Bank Bills on demand	5/32	5/41
Credit, 4 months' sight, ...	5/34	5/61
Do. 6 „	5/41	5/63
On Shanghai, Bank Bills on demand	23 1/2	23 1/2
3 days' sight Private, ...	23 1/2	23 1/2
On Hongkong, Bank Bills on demand, ...	29 1/2	29 1/2

Tea statistics in this report are made up to the evening of the 30th May.

FOOCHOW.

Information has been received here that a large full-grown tiger was killed near the vicinity of Chuan Chiu (Chin Chew). The animal, it seems, had committed great depredations amongst the horned cattle, pigs, etc., for many months past, and the following rather novel method of capturing the brute was adopted. A large cemented manure cistern was dug, and sticks and turf placed thereon to resemble solid ground. A sort of covered brick drain was laid from the cistern towards a little stone joss-house situated about 200 yards distant, the latter having a man concealed therein. A rope was then conducted along this drain from the joss-house to the cistern and fastened to the upright support of the turf covering. A young calf, but a few days old, was then tethered on the turf above the cistern at sunset, and the man remained on watch. The plan proved successful, for, in less than two hours after dark, about 9 or 10 o'clock, the growl of the tiger was heard as if searching for his prey. The calf began to moan and bleat piteously while the tiger stealthily approached and made a spring towards his poor unfortunate victim. The man pulled the rope, the support was released, and both tiger and calf were precipitated into the cistern, falling a distance of from 30 to 35 feet. The man then raised the alarm, the villagers came out, and with stones and earth the rabble completely buried the tiger and its victim alive in the cistern. Upon removing the body the following day, the tiger was found to weigh close upon five piculs.

The *Lekin* Taotai (P'an) recently issued a proclamation in the City, suburbs and settlement, relating to the manufacture of "lie" or spurious tea. This proclamation was issued on the 26th April, but did not make its appearance in the Settlement until a few days ago. Even now we are unable to get a fair copy thereof owing to the same having several of the Chinese characters obliterated. As far as we can make out, the substance of the proclamation is pretty much as follows: "It having been ascertained that spurious tea is being manufactured in this place, and whereas the larger portion of the revenue of this port is derived from the duty on tea, it is not fitting or proper that spurious tea should be made. It has come to the notice of this Office (*Lekin*) that unscrupulous dealers, brokers and others have manufactured largely thereof to the great injury of respectable merchants. Guards have been despatched to the various stations to seize all spurious tea and to strictly examine all tea brought down from the country. At the east gate of the city, the *lekin* guards seized a quantity of the article in question, and at another place (name not given) nine loads (piculs?) were seized, which upon examination proved to be false tea. All of the spurious tea seized was ordered to be confiscated and burnt. Should no rigorous measures be adopted, it is hard to tell how far this illicit traffic might extend, causing thereby great injury to merchants and others. Orders have been given to redouble the guards and to exercise the strictest vigilance towards suppressing this evil, and it is necessary that proclamations be issued for the purpose of warning the soldiers, carriers, tea dealers and others against dealing in spurious tea. This traffic is not to be allowed, and, as a warning, this proclamation is issued for the information of every one. Should, after this, any one be found to disobey this warning, not only will the spurious tea be confiscated and burnt, but the party so transgressing will be detained and sent in to this Office for punishment."

Including the latest arrivals of tea, the total receipt of new leaf amounted to about 50,000 chests of Congou on the 26th ult., and it was only on that morning that any quantity of musters were placed on show by the teamen.

Vessels expected to load.—For London, steamships *Glencoe* (in port) and *Beugloe* (expected.) For Australia, *Killarney*, *Menmuir* and *Galley of Lorne*; and for New Zealand, *Bowen*.—*Herald*.

AMOY.

Mr. F. Edsen, chief officer of the German brig *Frolich*, has died in Koolangsoo Hospital.

The s.s. *Lord of the Isles*, Captain John C. Felgate, made her passage from Yokohama to this port in 5 days, 3 hours and 25 minutes.

A large fire occurred about 8 p.m. on the evening of the 30th ult., in the city close to the Kwan Dye Mew Joss-house, and burned for about four hours, consuming in that time about 60 houses, principally occupied by piece goods merchants. The houses are completely gutted, nothing but the bare walls standing. The woodwork of the joss-house caught fire two or three times, but was quickly extinguished; the charred woodwork showing the narrow escape the joss-house had. The usual confusion and noise at Chinese fires was noticeable, and water carried to the fire by buckets was thrown indiscriminately over burning debris and on-lookers. Some opium-smokers were found under the soothing influence of the drug, and were abruptly aroused by one of the Amoy residents notable for his energy in connection with loading and discharging vessels; only just in time, however, as the walls of the house fell soon after the

smokers were dragged out. An official and guards armed with guns, swords, pikes, &c., came on the scene about 11 p.m. and assisted at the finish of the conflagration. A squadron of light infantry, armed with bows and arrows, did effective service, we are told. Foreigners, as usual, worked with great energy and their efforts appeared to be much appreciated by some of the unfortunate tenants. The foreign settlement was for a time in considerable danger, the Customs Fire Brigade being in readiness with two engines for any emergency. Boats from the Revenue cruisers *Ling-feng* and *Fei-hoo* were landed, and their crews told off to different parts of the settlement. The chief mate and crew of the Swedish brig *Helena* also rendered valuable assistance in extinguishing the fire.—*Gazette*.

SWATOW.

What may be considered a serious difference has begun to develop itself to-day between the Commissioner of Customs and the Swatow Guild. It appears that the Commissioner has lately fined several of the Chinese merchants rather heavily for not bringing all cargo, consigned to them inwards, to the Customs examination shed for inspection. The action is keenly resented by the Chinese merchants, who allege that they have never had to do anything of the kind before: all former Commissioners having only required them to bring a part of such cargoes to the Customs shed for examination, the remainder of the cargo of a similar description being taken to their own godowns. It seems that our present Commissioner has now thought proper to upset this long-standing arrangement, and to compel all cargo to be brought to the shed for examination, which naturally puts the Chinese trader to a great deal of trouble and expense. So far as I can see, there is no more reason for taking such a step now than there was previously; and, as usual in such cases, the Guild has taken up the matter in rather an unfavourable way for foreigners. I am informed on reliable authority that all Chinese merchants are forbidden from chartering any more steamers or sailing vessels from foreigners until such time as the Commissioner of Customs refunds the fines he has already imposed, and until he adopts the rules hitherto in use by the Customs folks for inspecting cargo at the Customs examination shed. It is said that the Guild allows sixty days to the foreigners, in which time, with the assistance of their various Consuls, the Commissioner of Customs may be induced to comply with the request of the Chinese merchants in this matter. And if the said request be not complied with by the 25th of July, the Guild has notified all Chinese merchants that all business with the foreign merchants here must be suspended under certain penalties. A petition has come into my hands concerning this matter, written in Chinese, which sets forth the grievance complained of, and which may interest you.—*China Mail Cor.* 28th May.

CANTON.

Trade in the city is very dull at present compared with what it was at this time last year. In the country the crops have been damaged in some parts by the breaking of the embankments and the consequent inundations. A *weiyuan* has been despatched to the interior to ascertain the extent of the damage to the embankments. All the barber's shops are closed during the period of mourning for the late Empress.

The acting Nam-Hoi Magistrate has won golden opinions during his tenure of the office, his administration being, according to the statements of Chinese, quite different from that of all other mandarins. He is

guiltless of squeezing the people or taking bribes, and his trial of prisoners was characterised by justice, the Court also being thrown open to the public. All this, it appears, was unpleasant to the higher authorities and the Magistrate has not been permitted to hold office long.—*Daily Press Cor.*

30th May.

NAGASAKI.

Staff-Surgeon J. W. Fisher, M.D., has been selected by the British authorities for the special service of visiting superintendent of the Lock Hospitals in China and Japan.

The Russian man-of-war *Prince Poyarsky* left on the 4th instant for Vladivostok, and the *Strelak* for one of the most northerly ports. The *Plastoun* will probably remain. It is said that Admiral Aslambeff will shortly arrive here.

It is a matter for general congratulation that the Bund is showing signs of great improvement. One lot that has been occupied for some time past as a grou-shop is being fitted up for more creditable purposes; and, if rumour is to be credited, another unsightly spot is to undergo a most desirable change, the realisation of which will be hailed with pleasure by all interested in the social welfare of the port.—*Rising Sun.*

YOKOHAMA.

We take the following items from our Yokohama contemporaries:—

According to the *Mainichi Shinbun*, the Korean Government are intending to send to Japan a few students to study the manufacture of articles from copper and the process of tanning hides.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* announces that rails for the proposed new railway through Japan are being manufactured at Yokosuka, and are equal in quality to imported. We are not informed, however, whether these rails can be manufactured at Yokosuka as cheap as they can be laid down here from Europe.

The *Hochi Shinbun* says:—It was rumoured some time ago that the celebrated Korean Rotonin had been assassinated, but, strange to say, we hear that he is now in Japan, forming one of the Korean official party. We are informed by letter from Corea that Rotonin had secretly run away, probably furnished with secret orders from the King, because no search has been made for him.

Among the "homeward-bounds" by the last American mail was Sir Samuel Baker, whose long residence among us had taught us to regard him almost as one of ourselves. We shall remember Sir Samuel's visit as one of the happy incidents of our exile, and look forward to meeting him again in the "old country," where something of permanence belongs to the history of friendships.

Bearing on the subject of native occupation in the foreign settlements in Japan, the following notice appeared in the Yokohama Press:—

"The attention of British subjects is hereby drawn to the penalty which they are liable to incur by letting to Japanese subjects Ground or Buildings in the foreign settlement, without first obtaining the 'Act of Authorisation of the Japanese and Consular Authorities,' referred to in the Title Deeds." Martin Dolmen, H.B.M. Acting-Consul."

Although different opinions prevail among the Japanese as to the form it should take, they are unanimous in proclaiming that the country is ripe for a constitutional Government. And it is obvious to the most casual observer that the time is drawing near when the present Government will be unable to withstand the force of public opinion, and be com-

pelled to accede to the wishes of the people. When that day arrives, real, solid progress may be said to have commenced.

It is said by a native contemporary that there is an old gold mine in Shibasonoyama, in the province of Yamato, which has not been worked for a number of years. After the late revolution some enterprising person opened up the mine again, but his venture proving unprofitable it was abandoned. About the middle of last month a foreign professor of the engineering college, in company with Mr. Kubota and some students, explored the mine, and on testing some of the quartz, gold was found in what was considered payable quantities. The news having spread, a company under the name of the Tankosha, with a capital of 120,000 yen, was formed, and an application to work the mine and others in the neighbourhood was sent to the Government.

It will be remembered that some months ago a military survey of Japan, prepared at the Topographical Office of the War Department, found its way into the hands of the Chinese Legation. The map was one of considerable accuracy. It showed the positions of the various camps, depôts, forts, &c., throughout the country, and that it should pass into the possession of outsiders was about the last thing likely to please the authorities. It appeared upon investigation that two persons, Major Kimura, and an official of the tenth grade, by name Kawaye, had either sold or lent a copy to the Chinese Legation. They were accordingly placed under close arrest, but before the trial came off, Kawaye committed suicide by hanging himself with his girdle. Suspicion had also attached at the commencement to Mr. Kawakami, in whose charge the topographical drawings were generally placed, but he succeeded in establishing his innocence. Whether, however, the disgrace connected with the affair, or the fate of Kawaye, who had been his pupil, preyed upon his mind, he showed signs of insanity shortly after his acquittal, and was accordingly sent, in February last, to the hot springs at Atami. For a time the change seemed to benefit him, but news now reaches us that he, too, has committed suicide, in exactly the same way as Kawaye.

COREA.

The *Japan Herald* translates the following from native papers:—

We have received the following information from a correspondent in Fusan, Corea:—Ri Tonin, a priest, and leader of the Liberal party in Corea, presented a memorial to the King praying for the establishment of a Grand Council, one of his principal arguments being that intercourse with foreign nations had now become of paramount importance. This memorial was sent in almost immediately after the return of Ri Tonin from Japan. Daiin-Kun, the King's father, and several prominent leaders of the Conservative or anti-foreign party bitterly opposed the scheme, but Ri Saikio, a son of Ri Saio, the Prime Minister, got the support of his father to the project and the Conservatives were defeated. The Council was then established, Ri Saio being appointed president, with Ri Tonin as his principal adviser. Unfortunately the Conservatives managed to poison Ri Saikio in February last, which was a great blow to the Liberals; in fact they are without an able leader, as Ri Tonin was murdered in the same cowardly manner the following month. The Conservatives have thus managed to secure the ascendancy. Bufo, a priest known also as Asano Kanji, joined the Liberals, but fled to Jadan when the leaders were poisoned. Ri Hakugioku, who when in Japan last December, called himself Rengu, has burnt all the records of his visit and concealed himself in the capital considering that his countrymen are not yet sufficiently advanced to favour foreign intercourse.

Among the Coreans of high rank who lately arrived in Kobe are two belonging to the Liberal party:—Gio Inchiu, aged about 34 years, and Kio Yeichoku, about 27 years of age; all the others are Conservatives. Gio Inchiu and Kio Yeichoku wished to visit Japan before the others, with whom they are not on friendly terms, but circumstances compelled them to join their opponents. It appears that Bin Yeikoku, a younger brother of the Korean Queen, was anxious to go to Japan with these Liberals, and it had been arranged that they should wait for him near Fusan. They lost their passage by the *Annei Maru* and paid one thousand yen compensation to the steamship Company through waiting for the Prince, who was recalled by the King at the solicitation of the Queen, after he had got about half-way to Fusan. Thus they had to accompany the Conservatives.

Here is a story which shows the unpleasant feeling existing between the Liberals and Conservatives in Corea. When Mr. Kondo, our Consul, waited on the party who recently arrived here, Chin Sagaku covered his eyes with his hand. Mr. Kondo asked him what was the matter, because if he were ill a doctor would be sent for. Gio Inchiu remarked that when Chin washed his eyes in the water of Japan and breathed the air of that country his sickness would soon pass away. At this Chin, who belongs to the Conservative party, became very angry, and asked Gio what he meant to convey. Gio replied, "although your eyes are clear and bright you are blind intellectually, but if you will learn the benefits derivable from civilisation in Japan, your sickness (stupidity) will soon be cured, and though you lose your eye-sight you will know everything."

On the morning of the 14th instant, Mr. Morioka paid a visit to the Korean gentlemen now in Kobe. He said that he trusted Corea and Japan would be very friendly and afford each other mutual assistance, and that the King of Corea and the Emperor of Japan would long enjoy good health. After these complimentary remarks, Mr. Morioka referred to commercial matters at some length. It was at first intended that these Coreans should travel to Tokio overland, but we hear that they have changed their minds and will leave by the *Genkai Maru* after visiting Osaka.

We have learned some particulars regarding the military system of Corea. The country is divided into districts comprising two or three provinces. In each of these districts there is a Commander-in-Chief, the supreme authority over all being vested in an officer styled So-so-ko-ku Daikan. There are about one hundred thousand soldiers in each district, with a reserve force of two hundred thousand more. The soldiers are chosen from among the most able-bodied of the population, and wear nothing to distinguish them from the civil community but a badge on their hats. The arms are very inferior, being only antique match-locks. There are two classes of priests, one being liable to military service, and we are told that these priests comprise one-half of the army. Nominally the soldiery number about five or six hundred thousand men, but it is not likely that there are more than twenty or thirty thousand fighting men actually under arms during time of peace.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

April 29th.—(Court Circular.) The Governor of Shun-tien reports a fall of rain in the capital of upwards of four inches of saturation.

(1) A decree. Pao T'ing, Secretary of the Grand Secretariat, represents that on every occasion of the assemblage

of officers at the Kuan-té Tien for the performance of funeral ceremonies, servants and retainers, with numbers of idlers, crowd into the Hall to witness these ceremonies. He prays that orders may be issued putting a stop to this proceeding. Propriety demands that the strictest decorum should be observed on the occasion of the assemblage of officers at the Kuan-té Tien; and that servants, retainers and idlers, should be allowed to crowd into the Hall is most indecorous. On all future assemblies at this Hall the high officers, whose duty it is, will exercise a conscientious supervision and inflict condign and severe punishment on all servants, retainers, or idlers, who shall push into the Hall in defiance of authority or control.

(2) Postscript memorial from Wu Yuan-ping, Governor of Kiangsu, reporting the transmission to Peking of Tls. 50,000, being the first instalment of the subsidy due from the native Custom House at Shanghai for the year 1881. The total assessment for the year is Tls. 300,000.

April 30th.—(1) In a memorial of seven pages, Yang Ch'ang-chün, Acting Governor-General of Shensi and Kansu, enumerates the qualifications of one Hsü Tsé-ch'un, a district Magistrate, for the post of sub-Prefect of Tai Chow, in Kansu.

(2) The same officer denounces the jail warden and others of Ti-tao Chow for carelessness in allowing certain prisoners to escape from custody while the prison was on fire.

(3) He also solicits sanction for the dismissal of a Colonel under the command of the Commander-in-Chief, who had been guilty of dilatoriness and idleness in the construction of a wall which he was instructed to build; with availing himself to an unnecessary extent of the unpaid labour of the people; with levying a discount on the pay of the soldiers; and with acts of insubordination towards his superiors. —Granted by Rescript.

May 1st.—With the exception of two unimportant memorials, the whole of this day's Gazette is occupied with a report from the Governor-General and Governor at Canton, in answer to a decree calling for a reply to the accusations of an anonymous denouncer, who stated that one Fu Lien, who had earlier been guilty of fraudulent practices, had changed his name to Fu Kuang, alias Fu Ch'i, and was now employed as a clerk in the Canton Customs, in which capacity he had been guilty of extensive frauds and various malpractices. These charges having been referred to Chün Ch'i, the Hoppo, that officer has supplied the memorialists with the information, upon which they base the following statement:—The Canton Customs establishment is divided into two branches, the native and the foreign. The returns of revenue collected by the native branch are made up once a year, and the returns of revenue collected by the foreign branch are made up periodically. The Superintendent furnishes the Governor-General regularly with copies of these returns, together with copies of his memorials to the Throne covering the returns. On perusal of these returns for the years 1876 and 1877, by the memorialists, they found the totals agreed with the books of the Customs Bank, but the items were so numerous and so complicated that they handed the accounts over to the Financial Commissioner for careful comparison and scrutiny. They directed him at the same time to furnish them with a statement of the official career of the man Fu Lien, alias Fu Kuang, obtained from the individual himself. It appears from his testimony, corroborated by other evidence, that he had not changed his name while employed at the Customs, and that it was his brother, and not he, who had been guilty of fraud; neither was he, as stated, a clerk in the treasury department of the Customs, but a writer employed in the sorting letter office. The large appropriations of the opium

revenue with which he is charged are shown by the books of the Customs Bank not to have been perpetrated, and as his duties were in no way connected with the accountant's department, it would have been impossible for him to have been guilty of fraud. Other charges against him are similarly disproved. He left the Customs in 1876, and after his departure changed his name to Fu Kuang, and bought the rank of Taotai, when Fuhkien was the province allotted to him in which to serve. Instead of then leaving Canton, however, he remained, and was in constant relations with a connection called Fu Jung, a clerk in the treasury department of the Customs. In this he was in the wrong, as his intimate relations with Fu Jung gave rise to suspicion, and it is requested that he may be cashiered and sent back to his native place.

May 2nd.—(1) Memorial from T'u Tsung-ying, Governor of Honan, reporting the results of an attempt to introduce a more extensive system of sericulture into that province. The soil of Honan is rich and productive, and there is ample room for the cultivation of the mulberry with a view to the manufacture of silk, in addition to the growing of all kinds of cereals. Until quite recently nothing but the local mulberry and the wild worm had existed in Honan, and although silk was produced in certain parts of the province, it was by no means a universal industry. After the great famine, the harvests began gradually to improve, but industry generally was in a far from flourishing state, and the memorialist last year directed the official body throughout his jurisdiction to encourage the rearing of silk-worms, with a view to establishing a new branch of trade. The Acting Financial Commissioner brought out and printed a pamphlet on sericulture, and the memorialist invited the provincial Government to organise a central agency for the promotion of this industry. Subscriptions were set on foot, and agents were sent by the committee to Chékiang to purchase 230,000 silk-worms, and 360 cards of silk-worm eggs. Twenty-four mechanics were also engaged, all the necessary appliances obtained, and over 30,000 mulberry saplings were purchased. These and the eggs were distributed through the province for issue to the people, and a plot of ground was secured in the vicinity of K'ai-feng Fu, which was fenced in, and specimens of the balance of saplings imported from Hu-chow were planted there, both as an experiment and as an example to others to do likewise. These saplings have all sprouted; weavers were then engaged from local artisans and men from other provinces, and a factory has been started in K'ai-feng Fu, to which intelligent children were invited to come and learn the process, as well as gentry and people from outlying districts, the funds required being raised by subscription. The scheme has now been in operation for nearly a year, and results have already begun to show themselves. The Department and District Magistrates, too, have gone with spirit into the enterprise, some purchasing seed and growing mulberry trees from it, others buying saplings or contributing money, and for one of these officers especially, who has contributed Tls. 1,000, the memorialist would solicit the bestowal of marks of approbation, though he himself deprecates any recommendation of the kind.

May 3rd.—(Court Circular.) The Prefecture of Shun-tien Fu reports the death of Li Ch'ao-yi, the Governor.

(1) Memorial from the Governor of Shantung, in reply to a decree calling for an answer to certain charges brought forward by a literary graduate called Yao Wên-hau, and submitted to the Throne by the Court of Censors, in which it is alleged that a system of squeezing exists in the collection of the grain-tax by means of sampling the rice so delivered. The

question having been referred to the Committee forming the provincial Government, and trustworthy agents having been deputed to make secret enquiry in every part of the province, the Financial Commissioner and Grain Intendant have now sent in a report to the following effect. There are altogether 69 departments and districts in Shantung in which grain-tax should be levied. Of these, P'u-chou, and the Fan and Shou-chang districts need not, for present purposes, be taken into consideration, as the grain-tax in these places has been entirely remitted for more than ten years past, owing to the ravages of the Yellow River. This leaves only 66 districts to be dealt with. In 1864, during the incumbency of the Governor Yen Ching-ming, it was arranged that the rate at which payments should be made in commutation of grain tribute should be fixed at 6,000 small cash the picul, which was to include all weighing fees, transport fees, and other items of a similar nature. The convenience of the commutative system being appreciated by the people, payments have been made in money and not in kind in almost every district. In one or two districts part payment is made in kind and part in money, but it is left entirely to the option of the people to adopt either system. In the case of payments in kind, as there is a great variety in the quality of the rice, it is the custom of the authorities to call upon those paying in grain to show a small quantity in a dish as a sample. If the kernels of the sample are dry, round and clean, it is returned into the measure and accepted as rice of the proper standard of quality. The charge of demanding double the proper quantity is equally devoid of truth. The suggestion of the graduate, that the people should be allowed to commute their grain-tax by a money payment based on the market rates of silver and rice, being precisely the plan that is adopted, requires no further notice. Rescript:—It is noted.

May 4th.—(1) Postscript memorial from Li Han-chang, announcing the despatch of a remittance of Tls. 10,000, being the first instalment of the contribution due to the Office of the Imperial Household from the *lekin* revenue on salt for the year 1881.

(2) The Governor-General at Canton reports the despatch of the first instalment of the quota of salt revenue due to Peking for the present year. At the close of last year the Board of Revenue, in presenting their estimates, announced that the subsidy they proposed to demand from the various provinces for the present year was Tls. 7,000,000, to be raised on land, salt, and Customs duties. A decree was issued sanctioning this proposal, and in the returns appended to their memorial, the salt revenue of Kuangtung was charged with a payment of Tls. 200,000 in addition to a sum of Tls. 50,000, dividends on Imperial moneys placed out at interest. The following sums have now been remitted as a first instalment:—

	Tls.
Due from the year 1879.	
From the salt revenue subsidy for Peking	10,000
Scale allowance and maintenance money on above	1,500
For the Imperial Household	20,000
Scale and portage allowance on above	660
Due for the present year.	
Subsidy for Peking (sent in specie)	40,900
Do. do. (sent in bills)	41,260

May 5th.—(1) The following appointments and transfers are announced: Liu Ao (劉敖), Taotai of Taiwan, with brevet rank of Provincial Judge.

Lu Fu-lin, late Prefect of Lien-chou Fu, to be Judge of Szechuen.

Ts'ên Yü-ying, Governor of Kueichow, to be Governor of Fuhkien.

Lo Fang-ch'i, Governor of Fuhkien, to be Governor of Kueichow. The latter is to await the arrival of Ts'en Yü-ying before proceeding to Kueichow, and is exempted from coming to Peking for audience. Yi Jung, Administrator at Ourga, is summoned to Peking for duty in the capital; his place to be taken by Hsi Ch'ang, his place as Governor of Uliasut'ai being taken by Kuei Hsiang. O-erh-ch'ing-o (額爾慶額) is appointed Assistant Administrator at K'obdo. Yu-Po-ch'uan (游百川) is appointed Governor of the metropolitan Prefecture.

(2) Memorial from the Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang and his colleagues, in answer to the Imperial decree directing the Grand Secretariat and the nine chief Ministries of State to consider a posthumous title for the Senior Empress Dowager. The memorialists humbly reflect that Her late Majesty was possessed of virtues that were a fitting match for Heaven (i.e. Her late Lord, the Son of Heaven), and Her deeds were in unison with the Earth [she symbolised]. For five-and-forty years She enjoyed to the full happiness and length of life. For twenty of these years She received the filial devotion and ministering care [that was Her due], the nine Kingdoms and ten thousand States uniting in one common bond to give Her pleasure, by reason of the reverence they bore Her, one and all. People from the remotest extremities and boundaries of the Empire came to pay Her tribute, giving Her a lasting source of pleasure. When the fame of the Imperial arms was raised upon the frontier, repeated titles in commemoration of victories gained were bestowed upon Her by Her Lord. Her praises were sung throughout the length and breadth of the land, and favours were distributed by Her, time upon time. The perfection of Her moral qualities cannot be given expression to, and the determination of a posthumous title is a task that is beyond the courage of the memorialists to undertake. So brilliant a name and so vast and luxuriant a reputation can only be fitly done honour to by the Sacred Lord Himself. The memorialists therefore reverently submit a list of characters they have drawn up, from which they beg him to make personal selection. They would add that in the 42nd year of Ch'ien Lung, when a title was reverently allotted to the mother of the Emperor, a decree was received ordering the Grand Secretariat to consider which of the titles the Empress Mother enjoyed in Her lifetime could be omitted, and what characters should be added. The Grand Secretariat suggested that of the eighteen characters forming the title of the Empress Mother during Her life-time, six should be retained; that to these six four be added, with two characters to commence the title. In the case of the Empress Mother of Tao Kuang, again, out of twelve characters six were retained, and four added. They would suggest that out of the ten characters forming the title of the late Empress Dowager, six be retained, and four added. —For decree, see *Gazettes* of 13th and 19th April.

May 6th. —(1) Liu Chin-t'ang, Controller of the military forces in the New Dominion, memorialises the Throne on a case of suspected treasonable practices. At the close of last year, Shé Lan-kuei, a Colonel in the Chinese army, and Kan T'ai-shu, Magistrate of the Lui-lai district, reported that they had received information that a certain Li Fu-kuei, a Lieutenant-Colonel, had been engaging recruits without authority, and in other ways offending against the law. On a search of his quarters being instituted, very suspicious circumstances were brought to light, and Li Fu-kuei was put under instant arrest. This report was supplemented a week later by another from the same officers to the effect that a woollen overcoat belonging to Li Fu-kuei had been seized, and a

thick seam of white cotton discovered on the inside lining under which there seemed to be something concealed. This something proved to be two letters addressed to the rebel chief Pai Yen-hu, one bearing signature of a Ma Ju-hu, and the other of Ch'ao Ch'eng-lung. The substance of the two letters was that "brother" Li Fu-kuei was an able agent, and had enlisted several hundred men, which the writers begged to place at the disposal of the chief. A certain Ma Chin-tzu, the letters went on to say, was on his way, and all particulars could be learnt from him. Some days subsequent to the arrest of Li Fu-kuei, his younger brother, Li Fu-té, arrived at Lui-lai from Turfan with ten mounted volunteers whom he had enlisted. The Magistrate had that day started on public business for the departmental town, but Li Fu-té, with several of his braves, mounted and armed, overtook him at Lé-t'u-yi and attempted to overawe him by threats of violence. Happily, Li Fu-té had been followed by some troops commanded by Shé Lan-kuei, under whose escort the Magistrate returned to Lui-lai. Next day Li Fu-té was arrested, and his followers dispersed. Li Fu-kuei, too, whose disaffection was now placed beyond a doubt by the evidence of the letters brought to light, was put under strict confinement by the Magistrate, who, with the Colonel, was now writing for instructions how to act. Memorialist, on perusing this despatch, gave orders for the prisoners and witnesses, together with the whole of the papers relating to the case, to be forwarded to his camp. The evidence there elicited proved to be very conflicting, upon which Shé Lan-kuei and Kan T'ai-shu were at once ordered to Hani, where the whole case was carefully re-heard. At this trial Li Fu-kuei deposed: —'I have risen by regular promotion to my present rank, and I hold the distinction of the *Baturu*. In the summer of 1878 I obtained leave of absence, and supported myself by farming in the district of Ch'ang-chi. In enlisting braves I was acting under the instructions of Liu Wen-ho, General-in-Chief. In the autumn of last year I received orders, with which I at once complied, to make no more enlistments. First, however, I sent fourteen recruits I had already engaged to Tarbagatai and ordered my brother by letter to desist from further recruiting. The reason why I did not disband my recruits was that in that case I should have had nothing to show for the public money I had already expended on their maintenance. On my arrival at Lui-lai, a soldier to whom I had refused leave of absence and another whom I had punished for the theft of a gun, laid a plot to incriminate me at the district Magistracy, whereupon I and the recruits were arrested. The overcoat produced belongs to one of the latter, but I am quite ignorant when it was brought to the yamen, and that it contained letters. It was not opened in my presence, and no questions were put to me in Court concerning it. The first intimation I received of such a discovery was two months later. As to the names mentioned in the letters, I have never even heard of such.'

Li Fu-té deposed. —'I have risen by routine promotion to the rank of lieutenant. In the autumn of 1879, I was instructed by the Commander-in-Chief to engage recruits, and subsequently I was ordered by letter from my brother to desist. I started with eighteen recruits from Turfan, and on arriving at Lui-lai I heard that my brother was in custody there. The Magistrate had started for the departmental town, and believing he had acted under a misapprehension in imprisoning my brother, I detached six recruits to overtake him and beg him to turn back and examine our papers. Next day my inn was surrounded, myself arrested, and my effects stolen. I do not know to whom the overcoat belongs, nor do I know the persons mentioned in the letters produced.'

Tung Yung-ho deposed that the overcoat in question was certainly his; he had worn it several years, and had never concealed a letter in it; how the letters produced came there, he had no means of knowing.

The recruits to a man deposed that they had never heard any hints of a correspondence between Li Fu-kuei or his brother and the rebels, and the original informants stated that they had lodged their complaint against Li Fu-kuei because he had refused leave of absence to one of them, and had beaten the other for the theft of a gun which he himself had mislaid.

A servant of the District Magistrate deposed to having been sent to the inn to search, and that he found there a pocket-book and overcoat. The book was opened in Court, but not the overcoat, which last he saw put away safely in his master's bedroom. This concluded the examination.

Memorialist begged to submit the following observations on the case. To his mind it bears many marks of being a trumped-up accusation made to subserve the private purposes of some persons unknown. To begin with, the two letters showed signs of having been written by the same hand, and their contents showed that Li Fu-kuei was but slightly known to the rebels. Now what motive could he have in wishing to join them? and even if he had, one, it is hardly conceivable that he could have prevailed on a handful of recruits to attempt to force their way across the frontier. Both letters were written in the Chinese character: at the end of one certainly there were three marks supposed at first to be Mahomedan letters, but which on examination proved to be hieroglyphics belonging to no language. Once more, if the writers were so intimate with the rebel chief as their letters seem to imply, how comes it that they are not even known by name to any one on the northern frontier? However, the case involves the all-important question of treason, and must be thoroughly investigated. As a preliminary step, memorialist begs that the Colonel and the District Magistrate, and all other officials concerned in the case may, to facilitate the investigation, be deprived of their rank and placed upon their trial. —Granted by Rescript.

Official Paper.

WUHU.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAGISTRATE.

The following instructions were issued to the Magistrate by the Prefect, to whom they were transmitted by the Taotai, who had received them through the Grand Treasurer from His Excellency the Governor:—

On the 10th day of the 3rd month of the 7th year of Kuang Sü, Her Majesty the late Empress Tz'u-An-Tuan-Yü-K'ang-Ch'ing-Chao-Ho-Chuang-Ching ascended in a fairy car to the distant regions. According to established precedent, on the day when Her Last Will shall arrive, all civil and military officers throughout the province, in company with the gentry and elders, with the tassels removed from their hats, and in mourning robes*, shall go forth from each city and receive the said Will outside the walls, kneeling on their knees. They will then escort it to the Yamen, where, when it has been placed in its proper position, they will perform the required ceremonies, thrice bending the knee and nine times bowing the head to the ground. They will then stand and hear it proclaimed aloud, after which they will raise the cry of lamentation, and then thrice again will they kneel and nine times bow. All civil and military officers will wear white for twenty-seven

* Mourning dress is dress of any colour which contains no tinge of red, green or yellow. White is deep mourning.

days, and for three days at morn and eve, in company with the gentry and elders, they will perform the ceremony of lamentation. The wives of officers will also wear mourning for twenty-seven days. All officers throughout the province for one hundred days will abstain from marrying or giving in marriage. For one year they will make no music. The army and people will wear mourning for twenty-seven days, for one month will not marry or give in marriage, and for one hundred days will make no music. Officials, soldiers, people, all alike, will not shave their heads for one hundred days, beginning from the day of the Great Event in the Palace.

These important instructions having been received by the Magistrate, it is his duty to issue a proclamation, directing all ranks of people throughout the city to act in obedience to them.

Public Meeting.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 30th May, 1881, at 9.30 o'clock a.m.

Present:—Messrs. R. W. Little (Chairman), Fredk. Bridge, A. Burman, Geo. F. Holland, J. J. Keswick, H. Lester, E. Moses, W. C. Ward, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the previous meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement, for week ending 28th May, is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Police—Additional Constable.—In compliance with a recommendation from the Superintendent of Police, it is decided to sanction an additional native constable being taken on the strength of the Force for duty in Canton road, near the German Club, to keep the jirikshas in order, and to prevent obstructions.

Volunteers.—The following correspondence is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 28th May, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you herewith a copy of the minutes of a meeting held at the house of Messrs. Wm. Birt & Co., on the 9th ultimo, for the purpose of forming a Sub-Division of Horse Artillery, in connection with the Shanghai Light Horse, together with printed copies of the Rules and Regulations drawn up and approved at the said meeting. The confirmation of the election of Mr. C. O. Liddell as Lieutenant in charge of the gun has already been officially requested of the Council, through the Officer Commanding S. V. Light Horse.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. TEMPLER TICKELL,

Hon. Secretary.

The SECRETARY of the Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 31st May, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 22nd inst. forwarding minutes of the meeting held at the house of Messrs. Wm. Birt & Co. for the purpose of forming a sub-division of Horse Artillery in connection with the Shanghai Light Horse, along with printed copies of the Rules and Regulations drawn up and approved of at the said meeting.

The minutes of the meeting and copies of the Rules and Regulations have been submitted to the Council, and, in reply, I am directed to thank you for them, and to say that the Rules, &c., are approved of by the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. THORBURN,

Secretary.

To G. TEMPLER TICKELL, Esq.,
Hon. Secy., S.V. Light Horse Artillery.
Bundling Soochow Creek from Garden
Bridge to Japanese Consulate.—After con-

siderable discussion about the advisability of carrying out the bunding scheme as authorised by the Ratepayers at the annual meeting on the 23rd February last, the majority of the Council being opposed to surrendering the greater part of the present road in front of the Astor House in exchange for the proposed new line, the following resolution is proposed by the Chairman:—

"That the scheme for bunding the Hongkew foreshore from the Woonchang road to the Garden Bridge, as agreed to at the Ratepayers' meeting, be carried out."

There being no second to this resolution, it is not put, and it is then proposed by Mr. Keswick, seconded by Mr. Ward, and carried:—

"That the plan to bund out in front of the property of Wills' estate be abandoned in its present form, and that the Council should consider an alternative scheme at an early date."

Municipal Regulations.—Corrected copy of the New Municipal Regulations is submitted, and it is decided to consider at the next meeting the steps to be taken for communicating them to the Ministers of the Treaty Powers, and to the native authorities for their approval, with the view of obtaining the sanction of their respective Governments to them in accordance with the Resolution passed at the special meeting of Ratepayers on 30th March last.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Amusements.

CRICKET.

"OLD" v. "NEW."

This match, which was originally fixed as the first one of the season, and was twice postponed on account of wet weather, came off on Saturday under most favourable auspices—beautiful weather and a capital wicket. Mr. Groom was the Captain of the "Old" team, and, winning the toss, he elected to bat, sending in Messrs. Percival and Rowland to the bowling of Messrs. Brown and Tottie. The bowling of Mr. Tottie was most destructive at the outset, the first, second, third and fourth wickets falling to him—three of the batsmen bowled, and one caught off his bowling by Mr. Anderson—for two runs, Messrs. E. J. Rowland, R. D. Starkey, C. H. Hutchings and F. A. Groom each being disposed of without having obtained a run, the two that had been scored being credited to Mr. Percival. Mr. Dunman next took up his position at the wicket in company with Mr. Percival, but after two byes had been added to the remarkably small total the last-named batsman had to retire, clean bowled by Mr. Brown. Five wickets for four runs. This looked lively for the "Old" representatives of the Club, but the youngsters found, at the cost of their foreshadowing glory, that even under the most adverse circumstances a game of cricket, like one of billiards, is not lost until it is won. Mr. Ward succeeded Mr. Percival, and he and Mr. Dunman somewhat revived the hopes of the oldsters, running up the score to 17 before they were parted. But Mr. Ward, who was the first one to return to the Pavilion, bowled by Mr. Tottie, was only credited with three. Mr. Veitch next joined Mr. Dunman, whose partnership, however, he lost after four had been added to the total. Seven wickets for 21 runs. A decided change now came over the aspect of the game. Mr. S. Reynell took the vacant wicket, and he and Mr. Veitch defied the gallant efforts of the over-jubilant bowlers, giving also a considerable amount of leather-hunting to the fielders. They made a strong stand, both playing with great steadiness. Their defence was equal to their batting capabilities, and they entirely broke the bowling. When sixty had been

hoisted on the telegraph board, Mr. Uloth relieved Mr. Brown, but without effect so far as the batsmen were concerned, as they scored as freely as before. When about thirty more runs had been made, Mr. McMorran took the ball from Mr. Tottie, and after a few more overs had been delivered by Mr. Uloth, he was relieved by Mr. Sleeman. Mr. Veitch soon afterwards gave an easy chance to Mr. Brown, but it was not accepted, a result which elicited loud cheers from the oldsters, and they again gave vent to their joy when 100 was "telegraphed." When eight more had been added to the total, Mr. Veitch was cleverly stumped by Mr. Anderson. He was enthusiastically received at the Pavilion, and his splendid score of 50 was a fine display of cricket. His score was made up of one five, one four, six three's, three two's, and seventeen one's. Mr. E. H. Gore-Booth was the next to go in, and Mr. Brown resumed bowling at Mr. McMorran's end, but he only sent down a few overs, and then gave way to Mr. Tottie. Mr. Gore-Booth and Mr. Reynell played well together, both making good additions to the score. When they had run up the total to 142, Mr. Reynell, who had played a capital innings and was credited with 54 runs, was capitally taken by Mr. Dent, off one of Mr. Sleeman's. Like Mr. Veitch, he was loudly cheered on returning to the Pavilion. His score comprised one four, four three's, eight two's and twenty-one one's. Mr. Gilmour was the last man in, and while he and Mr. Gore-Booth were together they scored seventeen runs, thirteen of which were made by the last-man-in, who was eventually caught by Mr. Uloth, off one by Sleeman, Mr. Gore-Booth carrying out his bat for a well-played seventeen. The innings closed for 159, and, as will be seen from the score-sheet, two-thirds of this total are due to the good play of Messrs. Veitch and Reynell.

The "New" team, of which Mr. Sleeman was the Captain, was first represented at the wickets by Mr. Townsend and Mr. Tottie, to the bowling of Messrs. Percival and Reynell. Mr. Tottie was bowled by Mr. Reynell in his second over for two, and in the same over Mr. Townsend gave an easy chance but it was not accepted, and he was let off in a similar manner on two other occasions. The innings of the "New" was not so eventful as that of their opponents. The first three wickets—Messrs. Townsend, Tottie and Dent—fell for seventeen runs, against six wickets of the oldsters for the same number of runs. Mr. Valentine and Mr. McMorran, who were in together, threatened to resist the bowling as successful as Messrs. Veitch and Reynell had done on the other side. When they had run up the score to fifty Mr. Veitch relieved Mr. Percival of the ball, with the result that his underhand bowling sent both the batsmen to the Pavilion before the score reached 70. Mr. Valentine showed some good cricket for his thirty-four, which consisted of two four's, four three's, four two's, and six singles; while Mr. McMorran had contributed a most serviceable fourteen. Mr. Sleeman and Mr. Townsend were the only other two who ran their scores into double figures—10 each; and the innings closed with a total of 90 runs, the "Old" having the advantage by 69 runs.

Appended is the full score:—

OLD.	
R. H. Percival, b. Brown	2
E. J. O. Rowland, b. Tottie	0
R. D. Starkey, c. Anderson, b. Tottie	0
C. H. Hutchings, b. Tottie	0
F. A. Groom, b. Tottie	0
R. Dunman, b. Brown	8
W. C. Ward, b. Tottie	3
A. Veitch, st. Anderson	50
S. Reynell, c. Dent, b. Sleeman	54
E. H. Gore-Booth, not out	17
D. Gilmour, c. Uloth, b. Sleeman	13
Byes	5
Leg Byes	3
Wides	4

The wickets fell as under :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	2	2	4	17	21	108	142	159

NEW.

G. H. Townsend, c. and b. Reynell	10
W. H. Tottle, b. Reynell	2
E. C. H. Dent, c. Percival, b. Reynell	0
J. Valentine, b. Veitch	34
J. McMorran, b. Veitch	14
F. Anderson, b. Veitch	7
C. Sleeman, c. Veitch, b. Reynell	10
J. R. Harding, c. Rowland, b. Veitch	1
R. C. Renny, b. Veitch	2
A. D. Uloth, c. and b. Veitch	2
J. L. Brown, not out	3
Leg Byes	1
Wides	4

The wickets fell as under :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	10	17	65	65	79	83	83	85	90

SATURDAY'S YACHT RACE.

The opening yacht race of the season took place on Saturday. The start was over an imaginary line between the Police Hulk and the Pootung Church spire, and the race, which was a scratch one, was down the river and round a mark-boat moored off Half-way Point, and finishing on the starting line. Eight boats put in an appearance at the start, and they crossed the line as follows :—

	h.	m.	s.
<i>Fearless</i>	3	7	15
<i>Fairy</i>	3	7	50
<i>Maid of Kent</i>	3	8	0
<i>Snipe</i>	3	8	40
<i>Ariadne</i>	3	11	25
<i>Arrow</i>	3	11	40
<i>Lorelei</i>	3	12	20
<i>Falke</i>	3	32	20

It was almost a dead calm at the start, the different boats yulphing from the jetties into the river. In consequence of this state of things, the *Pinafore*, which intended to compete, did not; and another noticeable absentee was the *Charm*. She had her bow-sprit carried away the other day by the *Falke*, and her owner had not had time to complete the necessary repairs. After crossing the starting line, the competing boats tacked through the shipping with light southerly airs, the *Maid of Kent* leading for a short distance. But opposite the Chinese Merchants' Company's Wharf, the *Arrow*, which got jammed in the flood tide off Pootung Point in avoiding a collision with the *Fearless* at the start, obtained first place. It took the boats over an hour to tack down to the Naval Yard, and on reaching there the wind freshened a little. Still progress was very slow, as the flood tide, which had up to then been making only on the sides of the river, had now extended across it, counterbalancing the improved effect of the wind, and it was a hard beat down to Silverthorne's Point. The *Arrow* more than maintained her lead, and, weathering the Point, she set her large jib and ran away from her opponents, the next boat, the *Maid of Kent*, being fully three quarters of a mile behind, while the others were nearly as far behind her. The leading boat rounded the mark-boat at five minutes to six o'clock; the *Maid of Kent* was nine minutes after her; and the *Fairy* rounded at ten minutes past six. The wind held until the *Arrow* reached the Point on the return journey, when it fell almost to a calm. Here she met the *Ariadne* and the *Lorelei*. The latter turned round and drifted with her on the last of the flood back to the Settlement. The *Arrow* crossed the finishing line at 7h. 25 min. 23 sec., beating the *Maid of Kent*, which was second in, by nineteen minutes, and the *Fairy* by 20 min. 53 sec. We believe that none of the other boats went over the course, at least the time they finished was not taken by

Inspector Howell, the official time-keeper on the Police Hulk.

Mr. D. Glass, the skipper of the *Arrow*, in accordance with the conditions of the race, proceeded to the E-wo jetty to receive the prize he had won—an eight-dollar butter dish, but it was not forthcoming. In its absence he received warm congratulations from his friends.

NO. 2 CO., S.V.C., CHALLENGE CUP.

The monthly competition of No. 2 Co., S.V.C., took place on Saturday morning, commencing at 6.15, under the command of Capt. Harvie. There was no sun, and the light was good, without any glare on the targets, but there was a variable wind blowing across the Range from the left. According to the scores we publish below, it will be seen that there was some fairly good shooting, 55, 56 and 58 being made out of a possible 70. Corporal Bowman and Private Roberts tied with scores of 56 points; the highest score, 58, being made by Sub-Lieut. Lanning. But he and Corporal Bowman had to give Private Roberts a handicap allowance of two points, which made a tie for the prize between Lieutenant Lanning and Private Roberts, which was shot off at the 500 yards range. In shooting off the tie, Lieut. Lanning made two bull's eyes against his opponent's bull's-eye and inner. If Roberts had been successful the Cup would have been his property.

	200 yds.	Total.	500 yds.	Total.	Grand Total.
Lieut. Lanning	4644455—31	2445351—27	58*		
Priv. Roberts	5432353—25	5554444—31	56*		
Corp. Bowman	4434444—27	5544355—29	56		
Lieut. Tucker	5554445—32	4294334—23	55		
Corp. Moutrie	3454254—27	2453452—25	52		
Priv. Baker	3354544—28	2254455—21	49		
Brandon	4432544—25	3345232—22	48		
Sergt. Tolliday	4423334—23	2322535—22	45		
Priv. Ewen	4242433—22	3425324—22	44		
O'Rourke	2233434—21	2455222—22	43		
Goodfellow	3233334—21	3222230—14	35		
Grisdale	2432223—18	0053602—15	33		
Gordon	2432222—20	4322220—13	33		
* Ties for the Cup (with handicap allowance):—					
Lanning			5	5	
Roberts			5	4	

Miscellaneous.

FROM BHAMO TO HANKOW.

The Rev. Messrs. Henry Soltan and John W. Stevenson, of the China Inland Mission, who have recently crossed China from Burmah, arrived here on Sunday from Ningpo, by the C.N. Co.'s steamer *Tunsin*. They reached Hankow on the 25th of March last, but have not visited Shanghai until 5th inst. The following account of their overland journey across China will doubtless interest our readers :—

The travellers, who had previously spent six years in medical mission work in Bharno, in the kingdom of Burmah, left that city for China on the 29th of November last, as members of a large caravan on ponies and mules conveying a considerable quantity of cotton, Liverpool salt, and piece goods to Kiu-ch'eng, a city in the Shan States. The rev. gentlemen took a large number of Chinese tracts and portions of the Scriptures for sale, and also a quantity of medicine for free distribution on their journey. The books met with a ready sale throughout the trip. The number of men whom they accompanied was between 300 and 400, of whom a good many were Ka-kyens, who travelled for the protection of their fellow-travellers; and the necessity for the presence of an armed escort was amply demonstrated two days after leaving Bharno. With the exception of the two Europeans, the other travellers were Chinese and Shans. The caravan was a very long one,

and the inhabitants of no fewer than a hundred different villages were represented among its members. For six days after leaving Bharno, the road lay through a mountainous belt of country, lying between Burmah and the Shan States; the latter are under Chinese suzerainty. This belt of country is inhabited by wild independent tribes of semi-barbarous mountaineers who call themselves Sinphos, and are called Ka-kyens by the Burmese. Most of them live by plunder, although opium, potatoes and rice are cultivated by them on the hills. The Ka-kyen chiefs, who accompanied the caravan with their followers, were responsible for its protection against their nationals, while passing through this mountainous region. They had necklaces of yellow ochre beads round their necks as insignia of rank, and wore pistols and long swords. Their followers were armed with muskets of Chinese and Burmese manufacture and matchlocks. The route taken on this occasion had not been used for about twenty years, having been closed since the Mahomedan rebellion in Yunnan. It has recently been customary for trade caravans to go north of the Taping River and through the city of Manwyne, but the route now re-opened and followed by this travelling company goes south both of the river just named and of Manwyne, and is called the Taping valley route. This is the only route by which goods can be transferred to from the steamer direct to mules' backs, and thus conveyed direct to that province. By the other route the goods have to be first conveyed by boats for some distance up the Taping River, and then re-transferred to other relays of mules.

About noon on the 1st of December, as the procession was wending its way over a plateau in somewhat open order, the foremost mules having started about two hours ahead of those which brought up the rear, twenty or thirty mountaineers appeared, and one of them took hold of Mr. Soltan's horse, and announced that he would kill the rider if the animal were not delivered up. The leaders of the Ka-kyen escort at once rushed up, drew their swords, and proceeded with their men to make a desperate onslaught on the brigands,—with the flat sides of their swords. For about five minutes great skill was displayed in the flourishing of naked weapons in an impressive manner without any one being at all hurt. The assailing party numbered about 25, while about 50 members of the escort acted under the orders of their chiefs. After the display of swordsmanship was over, the leader of the attacking party said that he wanted to kill the two foreigners, but did not wish to molest any one else. The escort replied that they would not leave the spot on any such terms, and that if necessary they were ready to fight in defence of the strangers. A lengthy conference ensued, at the commencement of which Rs. 100 were demanded by the brigands. About five o'clock in the afternoon they decided to accept Rs. 10, and most of the Asiatics concerned then proceeded to get drunk on the bargain with native samshoo. Before this took place, however, a special arrangement was made by which Messrs. Soltan and Stevenson were to be allowed to pass that spot unmolested for the term of their natural lives, although no other foreigner would be allowed by the Ka-kyen chief to enjoy the same privilege. It appears that when Major Sladen was in the country in 1867 or 1868, an old chief belonging to the village where these people lived, with others, accompanied that officer to Bharno. It is stated that he and his countrymen were told not to leave the house in which they were quartered at night for fear of the Burmese; that he disregarded this caution on one occasion and was never heard of again, and that it was generally thought that he had been

murdered. Major Sladen was supposed to have settled the matter at the time to the satisfaction of every one, but judging from the experience of these travellers, such a belief would seem to be fallacious. Several of the men who attacked the caravan knew the missionaries well, and had received medicine from them at Bhamo at different times.

The cavalcade resumed the journey at daybreak, and soon crossed to the Kan-ai or Moun-la Plain. The scenery here was beautiful, and the country in a high state of cultivation, everywhere betokening peace and prosperity. The Shans, who inhabit this plain, are an industrious race of people, and very friendly and hospitable to foreigners. Mr. Soltau had an interesting conversation with an old Shan priest who was at Manwyne at the time that Mr. Margary met with his untimely fate. The old gentleman mentioned that the Shans were amicably disposed to Mr. Margary, and knew of the unfriendly disposition of the Chinese to him. He said that he saw Mr. Margary himself, and also his books. He knew that that gentleman kept a diary, for he had seen it; but when Mr. Soltau asked him what had become of that book, he said "You'll never get that! Different people took possession of different things when Mr. Margary was killed, and no one afterwards dared to acknowledge that they had anything in their possession that had belonged to him, and probably everything has been destroyed long before this." The priest said that when Mr. Margary wanted to go and visit the hot spring near Manwyne, the Shan people tried to dissuade him from doing so, saying that they were sure the Chinese would kill him if he did. He said, "I am not afraid. The Chinese and I are very good friends." He went out on a pony, and was attacked on the road by some Chinese, near some banyan trees about a quarter of a mile from the town, on the main road to Bhamo. He tried to draw his revolver, but it seems that it got entangled in his belt, and before he could draw it, he was cut down from behind with a sword. The priest could not say what had become of the body. The identity of the murderer it seems is well-known, and also that he is living at Mandalay, in Upper Burmah. It is stated that he dare not return to China for fear of the agents of the Chinese Government, who are reported to have given orders for his arrest should he return to Chinese territory. The Shans expressed great regret for the sad occurrence, and one evening during the travellers' stay, when they remained away from the village a short time after sunset, they came out to look for them, feeling anxious for their safety, and they said that Mr. Margary had been killed on that plain, and they were determined to do all in their power to prevent a repetition of such an event. Messrs. Soltau and Stevenson mention that throughout the entire journey, Mr. Margary's name, "Ma-chalee," was in every one's mouth, and the latter gentleman, whose experience of travel in China commenced 15 or 16 years ago, says that "the proclamation that was issued after Mr. Margary's death has produced quite a revolution in the matter of travelling in the interior, and that the Chinese officials are evidently endeavouring to carry out the spirit of the Chefoo Convention." The travellers left Kiu-ch'eng on the 10th of December, each having a riding pony, a pack pony and a Chinese servant. They never carried any arms, but their passports were always respected; and although they travelled in European costume, they never experienced any inconvenience on that account.

On the night of the 11th, they reached Mo-mein, the most westerly walled city in the province of Yunnan, distant about 115 miles from Bhamo. The country was rather hilly and somewhat thinly

inhabited, though on the plains there were numerous farms, on which rice and the poppy were grown. Ta-li-foo, about 290 miles from Bhamo, was reached on the 31st, after difficult travelling through a mountainous country, in which some of the peaks attained an elevation of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. Between Mo-mein and Ta-li-foo they crossed three rivers, the Shway-li, Salween and Meikong, by means of the famous suspension chain bridges of Yunnan. A very hearty welcome was experienced at Ta-li-foo, as one or two of the leading gentry of the place had previously made the acquaintance of the travellers at Bhamo. These officials introduced them to their friends and sent substantial tokens of their regard and expressed the hope that they would make a lengthened stay. All seemed very amicably disposed towards foreigners, and asked when trade would be opened and when the English would come there and build hongs. The city is famous for the "landscape" marble quarries in its vicinity, but there are no manufactures of any importance.

Ta-li-foo was left behind on the 6th of January, and Yün-nan-foo, 496 miles from Bhamo, was reached after a further journey of fifteen days. The country between the two cities was thinly populated, and the people seemed to be mostly poor. Yün-nan-foo is the seat of the trade in Pu-érh tea, and also of cotton, the latter brought from Hupeh and Hunan via Szechuen, and from Bhamo. From Yün-nan-foo, a northerly route was followed for 112 miles to Tung-chuan-foo. This road led through extensive districts very rich in coal, iron and copper, but sparsely populated, and with the development of their resources in a very backward state. A reason assigned for this state of things was that the authorities discountenanced the opening of mines because they were apprehensive that large numbers of rowdy miners and operatives would be attracted to the province, and thus the way might be prepared for another rebellion. Chao-tung-foo, the next point reached, distant 71 miles from Tung-chuan-foo, was the busiest and most prosperous place visited by the travellers, with the exception of Yün-nan-foo. It is the great centre of the trade with Szechuen, with which province commerce is carried on by means of mule caravans as far as Lao-wa-tan. The distance northwards is 77 miles, and from thence goods have to be carried thirty miles further to the Szechuen frontier by means of coolies and boats. The coolies employed in the transport of goods on this route carry very heavy loads. They will carry three bales of cotton at a time, having a sort of basket attached to their backs and their heads protected by a cradle. Each man is provided with a crutch, about three feet in length. At frequent intervals he places it under his load, leans back against his burden and the support thus afforded, and whistles. These men travel six or seven miles a day, and are very poorly paid, even for Chinese coolies. The road from Chao-tung-foo to Lao-wa-tan was the worst encountered during the whole journey. The ascents and descents were very steep, and the paths were so narrow that the loads which the pack ponies had carried all through Yunnan were found to be too large, and had to be transferred to the backs of coolies. Two days after leaving Lao-wa-tan, a boat was taken down the Hen River to Gan-pien, on the left bank of the Yangtze, 1,756 miles from Shanghai, and 827½ miles from the Irrawaddy at Bhamo. This place was reached on the 15th of February, 58 travelling days from Bhamo. Here the Yangtze was then only about half the width of the Hwangpoo at Shanghai, and was very muddy. All through the province of Yunnan the journey had been delightful, the scenery charming, and the people were everywhere hospitable. The journey of 250 miles

between Gan-pien and Chungking was accomplished on the 2nd of February. Here Messrs. Soltau and Stevenson were glad to meet Mr. Parker, of H.M.'s Consular Service, Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll, and Messrs. Riley and Clarke, of the China Inland Mission, and Mr. Wilson, of the National Bible Society of Scotland. They left Chungking on the 2nd of March, and arrived safely at Ichang on the 14th. The river was then very low, but all the way down it was strewn with remnants of the wrecks of boats and junks, and in many places the banks were covered with bales of cotton that had been pulled to pieces to be dried in the sun. Hankow was reached on the 25th of March, 117 days, (of which 87 were travelling days,) from Bhamo, a distance of 1,907½ miles having been traversed.

In answer to our enquiries as to the extent of the cultivation of the poppy in the province of Yunnan, it was stated that about three-fourths of all the land under tillage that came under the travellers' notice was devoted to its growth, and that all the fresh clearings on the hills were about to be utilised in the same way. As far as Messrs. Soltau and Stevenson could learn, and they made frequent inquiries on the subject, no Indian opium whatever is used in Yunnan, and very little, if any, in Szechuen. Indeed, with regard to the latter province, they were informed that the quantities exported alone to other parts of the Empire exceeded the total amounts of the imports of the article from India into China. These gentlemen state that it is within their personal knowledge that Yunnan opium is brought into Upper Burmah by Chinese, who are actively engaged in all the larger villages and principal towns in demoralising the inhabitants with it, inducing them to commence the practice of using the drug by supplying them with it at first gratuitously and also by selling samshoo to them.

If it were not for the presence of the turbulent and lawless Ka-kyens who infest the mountainous belt of country between Upper Burmah and the Shan States, there can be little doubt that the trade between Upper Burmah and Western China would be largely increased. The inhabitants of Yunnan are anxious to trade with Burmah, but are afraid to expose themselves and their merchandise to the risk of murder or capture. These Ka-kyens are in independent tribes, each village having its own chief and owning no other ruler. As things are at present, the Chinese traders prefer to risk the perils of navigation incurred by the voyage up the Yangtze from Ichang and the troubles of the bad roads in northern Yunnan to receiving them across this comparatively narrow belt of country through which their goods could cross the frontier in five or six days from British steamers lying in the Irrawaddy at Bhamo.

As far as could be learned from inquiries the population of the province of Yunnan does not seem to be greatly in excess of 2,000,000, and besides the Chinese proper, there are said to be more than forty different tribes of aborigines.

ON CHINESE SILKWORM TREES.

BY E. BRETSCHNEIDER, M.D.

At the suggestion of Mr. Natalis Rondot, the first authority in France in matters connected with silk industry, Mr. Robert Hart, Inspector-General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, ordered last year inquiries to be instituted regarding the production and manufacture of silk in China. The results of these investigations, made by the Commissioners of Customs at the treaty ports of China, have lately been published in

the form of nineteen disconnected reports with the simple title of "Silk, Shanghai, 1881." As Mr. Hart spared no expense in obtaining reliable information on the subject, these reports are of great interest. It is, however, a matter of regret that none of the collaborators have deemed it necessary to refer to previous labours in the same field, or to study thoroughly the literature of the subject in order to know what points have already been elucidated in a scientific way, and what questions of interest still require to be cleared up.

It seems to me that in making inquiries into the production of the various kinds of silk, the first object of importance is to ascertain the scientific names of the trees upon which the various silkworms are fed, and to have the worms likewise determined by a competent naturalist. I am sorry to say that in this regard the information given in these valuable reports is not always reliable, and some deplorable mistakes have crept into the accounts furnished. These inaccuracies could have been easily avoided by applying to specialists. Would it not have been preferable, instead of publishing a number of expensive drawings of the leaves of the different trees (such as have been appended to the Chinkiang report) to procure complete specimens of the plants with flowers and fruits and to send them for examination to Dr. Hance, known to every educated European in China as a distinguished botanist, who never refuses his co-operation in inquiries of this kind? Furthermore he has written several most able papers on Chinese oaks, and especially on silk-worm oaks, which seem to be unknown to the authors of the silk reports. It is difficult to determine a plant from a drawing, even if faithfully represented with all details of the organs, but from leaves alone no conclusion can be drawn. In nine cases out of ten the most eminent botanists in Europe to whom the leaf of an exotic plant is shown, will probably not be able to decide even to what order the plant belongs. The descriptions of Chinese silk-worm trees, as given in the reports, are generally vague, sometimes derived from Chinese books, and I am not sure whether the accompanying drawings of oaks, mulberry trees etc., have been executed from nature, or whether they are reproductions of Chinese figures. No explanation as to the origin of these illustrations is furnished, nor are any herbarium specimens of the respective plants noticed in the list of collected samples.

Let me point out some of the statements in the above-mentioned reports which need correction, or on which additional information can be found elsewhere. But let me state at the same time that I by no means wish to call in question the great amount of useful and trustworthy information on Chinese silk industry contained in the volume under consideration.

I am not aware from what common, but evidently erroneous source, the authors of the reports for Chefoo, Hankow, Kiukiang and Canton are drawing in giving *Attalus Atlas* as the scientific name of one of the Chinese silkworms. This cannot be ascribed to a typographical error, for the same name appears on pp. 25, 35, 40, 149. I suppose that

Attacus Atlas, the giant Atlas Moth, was intended.

In the Newchwang report, p. 9, it is stated that *Bombyx Cynthia* feeds on the *Ailanthus glandulosa* (sic!) or Chinese varnish tree; and in the Hankow report, pp. 34, 36, we read that a species of pongee is produced in Kueichow from silk spun by the wild worms found on *Ailanthus globulosa*. In both cases probably *Ailanthus glandulosa*, Desf., is meant, the "Vernis du Japon" of the French. The latter name was erroneously applied to the tree after it had been introduced into France* and before it had flowered. It had been supposed to be a kind of sumac from Japan. But *A. glandulosa* is not even found in Japan, and has besides nothing to do with China varnish. It is a very common tree in the northern part of China. I am not aware how far its geographical distribution ranges to the south. According to the Chinese descriptions of the provinces of the Empire this tree grows in all the northern provinces, even in Manchuria, and is mentioned for Honan, Anhui, Yunnan, but not for Kueichow. Mr. F. B. Forbes tells me that it is frequently found in the Shanghai district, although, as is the case with many other common plants, its name does not appear in Mr. Debeaux's *Florule de Shanghai*. Dr. Hance informed me that to his knowledge it does not grow in South China. It is unknown to me on what authority Mr. Bentham, in his *Flora Hongkongensis* (p. 61, note) states that *A. glandulosa* is a common tree in South China. To what degree can we rely upon the above statement that in Kueichow wild silk is produced upon *Ailanthus*? The author of the report has hardly himself visited that province, and as he has misnamed the tree, can we assume that he is acquainted with it? The only wild silk previously known from Kueichow is that produced upon oaks. (See further on.)

The Chefoo report, p. 25, notices "two species of *Ailanthus* growing plentifully all over the province of Shantung. On the wild one, which effuses an offensive odour, silkworms are fed. The other is generally found around houses and in gardens, grown as an ornamental tree. In the spring the young shoots and leaves are used as a vegetable for food."

The first of these trees is the *Ailanthus glandulosa* already mentioned. The second, however, does not belong to this genus, nor even to the same order. The tree meant by the author is without doubt *Cedrela sinensis*, ADR. JUSS. To our botanists it is known only from Peking, but according to Chinese works it is common all over China. Father d'Incarville (+ Peking, 1757,) was the first European to describe both trees, above alluded to, under the names of *Stinking Ash* (*Ailanthus*) and *Fragrant Ash* (*Cedrela*). See Mém. conc. les Chinois, II., 583, sq., where is found a long article on wild silk in northern China written by that missionary. Incarville notices also the silk produced on the first. The large pinnate leaves of both trees have indeed some resemblance to each other and to those of the ash; the fruit of *Ailanthus* looks not unlike the winged fruit of the ash. The leaves of

Ailanthus are easily distinguished from *Cedrela* leaves by two glands near the base of each leaflet of the former. The Chinese name for *Ailanthus glandulosa* is 臭椿 *ch'ou-ch'un* (stinking ch'un)—for *Cedrela sinensis* 香椿 *hiang-ch'un* (fragrant ch'un). Good drawings of both are found in the well-known Chinese Botany, *Chi-wu-ming-shi-t'u-k'ao*, XXXV, fol. 3, 2.

The Black pepper tree, wrongly so-called in the Newchwang report, p. 13, has, I need hardly say, nothing to do with black pepper, which, as is known, belongs to a tropical plant. The author of the report evidently means the so-called Chinese pepper tree, 花椒 *hua-tsiao*, in Chinese. They apply this name to various species of *Zanthoxylum*, in Peking, to *Z. Bungei*, Planch. The same tree has been observed also near Amoy.

The Chefoo report, p. 24, I am not prepared to say on what authority, refers the *hua-tsiao*, of the Shantung province, on which silkworms are reared, to *Zanthoxylum alatum* (sic!). I suppose *Z. alatum*, Roxb., is meant. It is questionable whether this plant, which is properly an Indian species, has been observed so far north in China. The late D. Hanbury mentions it for China (*Scient. Pap.* p. 228), but does not say from what part of China his specimens had been received.

Incarville, in the article above referred to, speaks of a silkworm which feeds on the leaves of a *Fagara*, or "Poivrier de Chine," which, he states, thrives well in the Peking mountains. Lamarck, in his *Encyclop. Bot.*, II., 445, (1786) describes a *Fagara avicennae* from a specimen which had been previously sent by Incarville from China, (it seems from Peking.) Whether this was the same *Fagara*, on which, according to the Jesuit Father, silk is produced, I am not able to decide. The plant is now called *Zanthoxylum avicennae*, D. C. Prodr. I., 726, and is found also, according to Benth. Fl. hongk., 58, in South China and in the Philippine Islands. It has not been gathered in North China since Incarville's time.

As to the oaks on which wild silkworms are reared in Shantung province and in Manchuria, they have been examined and described by competent botanists.

The first information on the subject is found in Incarville's article on wild silk repeatedly referred to. He speaks there of a chestnut-leaved oak on which wild silkworms are fed. It would seem from his memoir that his investigations on the subject refer to Peking, where he laboured for seventeen years, but, although three species of oaks grow plentifully in the Peking mountains, I have never observed silkworms on them.

In 1843, in the *Annales Forestières*, an interesting letter by Father Bertrand was published, in which he details the management of wild silkworms in the mountainous districts of the province of Kueichow* and also of Szechuen. According to the Father, who speaks from personal observation, one of the two oaks employed for that purpose has leaves like the chestnut, and is termed *ts'ing-kang*

* The letter is dated *Thong kin foo*, 19th July, 1842, (1 quote from Dr. Hance's article on silk-worm oaks). This is probably a misprint. *Tung jen fu*, in Kueichow, is meant, it seems.

* See my *Early European Researches into the Flora of China*, p. 120.

by the natives; the leaves of the second, which they call *fu-li*, resemble those of the French oak. (I suppose he means *Quercus robur*.)

In 1866 Dr. D. B. McCartee wrote an article "On some wild silkworms of China" (N. Ch. Br. Asiat. Soc., III., 75). He notices an oak near Chefoo, on which silkworms are reared. This oak, he says, is called *tso-shu* or *po-lo-shu* (*shu* in both names means tree) and corresponds with the oak-tree alluded to by Incarville.

About the same time Mr. Th. T. Meadows, in his Report for 1865 on the Consular District of Newchwang, first noticed the silkworm oaks of Manchuria. He observed three kinds.

1. The small *ts'ing-kang-liu* (青剛柳 see the Chin. Description of Manchuria).

2. The large *ts'ing-kang-liu*. The only difference between these two seemed to Meadows to lie in the acorn-cup, that of the former being the smaller and also smoother outside.

3. The *hoo-po-lo* oak. Its leaves are much larger and darker, and (what at once marks the difference) the cup, instead of having a hard exterior, rendered more or less rough by small, hard protuberances, is covered with longish feathery filaments, which give it the appearance of a small fur cap.

Two valuable papers on the subject were written by Dr. Hance in 1868 and 1870. See *Journ. Linnean Soc.* X, on the *Silkworm Oaks of Northern China*, and *ibid.*, XIII., *Supplementary Note*. Dr. Hance had received from Mr. E. C. Taintor good specimens of two oaks which the natives of southern Manchuria employ for rearing wild silk-worms. One of them, 小葉柞樹 *siao-ye-tso-shu*, (small-leaved *tso* tree) was found to be *Quercus mongolica* Fisch.—the other, *ta-ye-tso-shu* (large-leaved *tso* tree) was *Q. dentata* Thbg. (*Q. obovata* Bge.)

From my own experience I agree with Dr. Hance that Meadows's No. 3., *hoo-po-lo* is also *Q. dentata*, which bears the same Chinese name (i.e., *hu* or *po-lo*) at Peking. I have also no doubt that Meadows's 1 and 2 relate to *Q. mongolica*; perhaps one of them may be *Q. aliena* Bl. These two oaks are very much alike, the only (slight) difference between them being in the scales of the cup. Dr. Hance is inclined to believe that *Q. aliena* is identical with *Q. robur*, (*sessili-flora*) our common European Oak, (See *Journ. Bot.*, 1875, p. 361), and he thinks it more than likely that Pallas was right in referring *Q. mongolica* to the same species (ibid., p. 362.) The botanists of St. Petersburg, however, keep *Q. robur*, *Q. Mongolica* and *Q. aliena* distinct.

The *Quercus castaneefolia* (to be read *castaneefolia*) alluded to in the Newchwang silk report, p. 17, is a misapprehension for which Mr. Fauvel, whom the author of the report quotes, is indirectly responsible. See Fauvel's *Wild Silkworms of the province of Shantung*, p. 9.

Incarville, in his Memoir on wild silk, speaks of a Chinese silkworm oak, which he believes to be identical with the *Quercus orientalis castaneae folio glande recondita in capsula crassa et squamosa*. Tournefort; seen by him cultivated in Paris and Toulouse. According to Lamarck, Enc. Bot. I., 719, the tree described by Tournefort is a variety of *Q. Aegylops*, L., of the Levant.

This variety is not noticed in D. C. Prodr., but it is probably included there in *Q. vallonae*, Kotschy, of Asia Minor. Tournefort's *Q. castaneefolia* is not to be confounded with the Caucasian *Q. castaneefolia* C.A.M. The latter has been erroneously reduced by Miquel to *Q. serrata*, Thbg., of Japan. But Dr. Hance declares that these species, although closely allied, are quite distinct. *Q. serrata* has also been observed in Manchuria. Daniell gathered it in 1860 at Talienswan (near the most southern point of Manchuria). *Journ. Linn. Soc.* IV., p. 31. It is also known from Shantung. According to Dr. Hance, it is the silkworm oak of Chefoo, the *tso* or *po-lo* in McCartee's paper, and probably also the chestnut-leaved oak of Incarville. But the term *castaneefolia* would also well agree with *Q. chinensis*. Bge., common in the Peking mountains and probably also in Shantung. As has been stated above, there is no evidence of Incarville's botanical observations having been made elsewhere in China than in the neighbourhood of Peking. The Chinese name of *Q. chinensis* at Peking is 橡 *siang*. The drawings of the silk-worm oak, *siang*, appended to the Chinkiang report, tab. XVII and XX may well represent the leaves of *Q. chinensis*. But the 橡 *li* tree, depicted on tab. XVIII., shows exactly the same leaves. The balls on the branches are not the fruits, as some might believe, but galls frequently seen also on the Peking oaks. It may be that one of the two figures is intended for *Q. serrata*.

The well-known botanist, R. Brown, determined some of the plants collected in China, in 1817, by Clarke Abel. See Abel's *Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China*, p. 363. Brown describes there two new oaks gathered by Abel near the Poyang lake in Kiangsi. One of them, which he named *Q. chinensis*, is defined in the following terms:—"Quercus foliis lanceolatis acuminatis basi in petiolis attenuatis, spicis fructiferis deflexis. Arbor excelsa. Ramuli substriati, dichotomi. Folia alterna, petiolata, 5 ad 6 uncialia, extra medium dentato-serrata, coriacea, supra glabra, infra squamulis minutissimis albicantia, nervo venisque primariis parallelis, prominentibus. Spicæ solitariae. Calyces fructus extus tecti squamis oblongis valde sericeis, apicibus cuspidatis glabris; intus sericei."

The other Chinese oak described there is named *Q. densifolia*. It is strange that no notice has been taken of these oaks in the *Prodromus* (at least the names are not in the index.) Bunge, who fifty years ago described his *Q. chinensis* of Peking, was also ignorant of the fact that the same name had been previously given by another botanist to a Chinese oak (which perhaps is identical with the Peking species.) I am not aware what Chinese oak is meant by *Q. sinensis*, said in the *Treasury of Botany* (1866) to have been recently introduced from China by Fortune. This name is not found in the *Prodromus*.

In the Ichang report, p. 32, note, we read that the mulberry trees in the province of Kueichow grow wild over the hills and are called 青杠樹 *Ching-kang-shu* (i.e., *Ts'ing-kang-shu*) by the

natives. This seems to be an erroneous identification of the trees in question. Bertrand (see above) states that the *ts'ing-kang* of Kueichow is an oak. According to Meadows the silkworm oaks of Manchuria are called *ts'ing-kang-liu*. Finally the *ts'ing-kang* tree figured and described in the Chinese Botany *Chi-wu-ming*, etc., XXXVII, 5, is certainly an oak.

There is some confusion as to the Chinese names applied in different parts of China to the silkworm oaks. This confusion to some degree may be due to the European botanical collectors, whose information was drawn from natives.

Here, in the Peking mountains, we have three species of oaks, which the Chinese distinguish well by peculiar names. These three species grow frequently together. No silkworms are seen on them.

1.—*Quercus chinensis*, Bunge sin: 橡 *siang* or 橡碗子 *siang-wan-tsz'*. The latter name refers properly to the cup of the acorn (*wan-tsz'* means a cup,) employed here for dyeing black. The leaves resemble so strongly those of the chestnut that it is difficult to distinguish the two trees from the leaves only. The cup is scaly outside, the scales are long, lanceolate, reflexed.

2.—*Q. dentata*, Thbg. (*Q. obovata* Bge.) sin: 櫟 *hu* (book name), more commonly 薄羅 *po-lo*. Meadows gives the Chinese name as *hu-po-lo*. The leaves of this oak are sessile, obovate, sinuate, very large on young specimens, sometimes nearly two feet long. The cup outside is as scaly as in No. 1, but the scales consist of sericeous thin filaments.

According to McCartee and Mayers, (Hance, l.c., suppl.) the name of *po-lo* is applied in Shantung to *Q. serrata*, Thbg. It is not found either in the *Pen-t'sao-kang-mu* or the *Chi-wu-ming*, etc. Mayers writes on the subject that he should not wonder if the word *po lo* were Korean or Manchu, as the Chinese (of Chefoo) admit that it is not the correct name for the oak, which should be called *siang*. Fauvel, l.c., p. 9, tries to explain the first appellation by 簸羅 *po-lo*, a basket for grain, on account of the resemblance of the acorn (I should rather think the cup) to such a basket. But the Chinese never use this character in writing the name of the oak in the Chinese description of Manchuria. In the description of the Prefecture of Cheng-te-fu (Jehol), in the *Pan-shan-chi* description of the celebrated mountain Panshan, north-east of Peking, where oaks abound) and in the great Chinese-Mongol-Manchu Dictionary the name is rendered by the characters, which I gave above, sometimes the name is also written 樺羅. These characters have here no meaning but merely a phonetic value. *Po-lo* does not sound like a Korean word. In the dictionary just quoted I find for the Chinese name *po-lo* of the oak in question, the Mongol equivalent *shibur*, with the Manchu name *lahari*. The description of Manchuria gives 栲 *yü*, as another appellation of the *po-lo* tree.

3.—The third Peking oak known to the natives under the name of 青心子 *ts'ing-sin-tsz'*, also *ts'ai-mu*, was first observed by Bunge on the Pan-shan.

He thought that it was *Q. mongolica*, but had not seen complete specimens. Some years ago I gathered leaves and ripe acorns of this oak at the same Pan-shan mountain, and also at the Po-hua-shan, and sent them to St. Petersburg, where Mr. Maximowicz determined the tree as *Q. aliena*, first described more than thirty years ago, from Chinese specimens gathered by Staunton, and Japanese ones received from Siebold. Its leaves resemble in shape those of *Q. dentata*, but are smaller and stalked. It is at once distinguished from the two other Peking species of oak's by the cup of the acorn, which is covered with short ovate oppressed scales similar to the cup of our common European oak.

The descriptions of Chinese oaks in the *Pen-ts'ao-kang-mu* are vague and unsatisfactory, while the drawings of them, as given in the *Chi-wu-ming*, etc., are not very exact, and do not permit to recognize the species. There is, however, no doubt that the character 橡 *siang* (*Pen-ts'ao*, XXX, 53, *Chi-wu-ming*, XXXII, 41) refers to some narrow-leaved species, probably *Q. chinensis*, or *Q. serrata*. The characters 樂 *li*, 柞 *tso* and others are given as synonyms. But according to Taintor, *tso* in Manchuria is *Q. mongolica* and *Q. dentata*.

By 櫟 *hu* (*Pen-ts'ao* XXX, 55, *Chi-wu-ming*, XXXII, 40), the Chinese authors seem to designate the broad-leaved oaks, *Q. dentata*, *Q. mongolica*, *Q. aliena*. The *Pen-ts'ao* gives as synonym of *hu* 大葉櫟 *ta-ye-li* (large-leaved oak.)

The drawing in the *Chi-wu-ming* XXXVII, 5, under the head of 青岡木 *ts'ing-kang-mu* (reproduced in Dr. Hance's supplementary paper on silk-worm oaks) seems to represent *Q. mongolica*. The author of that work describes it as an oak on which the wild silk-worm is reared. The above Chinese name first appears in the *Kiu-huang-pen-tao*, a work written towards the end of the fourteenth century, where a drawing of the tree is also found. But nothing is said in this ancient book about the feeding of silk-worms on it.

The statement of Chinese authors that the small oak trees (on which the silk-worm is reared) do not produce acorns, whilst acorns are found on the larger trees, led Mr. Fauvel (l.c. 9) to the conclusion that the Chinese oaks are dioecious trees, i.e., male and female flowers on distinct individuals. But to my knowledge all oaks are monoecious, i.e., male and female flowers distinct but on the same tree, and the sterility of the smaller oak trees in China requires no explanation.

Mr. Fauvel ascribes a high antiquity to the manufacture of wild silk, produced on oak trees in Shantung, and identifies (l.c. p. 6, 7) the 壓絲 *yen-sz'* (silk of the *yen* tree) brought, according to the *Shu-king*, by the wild tribes of Shantung as tribute to the Emperor Yü (2200 B.C.), with wild silk on oaks, quoting the *Rh ya*, which, as Fauvel intimates, states that *yen-sz'* is the same as 橡絲 *siang-sz'*, or silk of the chestnut-leaved oak. I have not been able to find this quotation in the *Rh ya*. This ancient dictionary, dating partly from the twelfth century, B.C., states

that *yen* is the 山桑 *shan-sang* or mountain mulberry, the character *siang* does even not appear in the *Rh ya*. I therefore can see no reason for the assertion that by *yen* in ancient Chinese works the oak is to be understood, all the less as the wild mulberry abounds in North China. In Peking it is called *shan-sang*, and silkworms are occasionally reared on it. The Chinese description of Manchuria mentions, among the trees of the southern part of that province, the cultivated mulberry, the *yen* or wild mulberry, and gives separately the names of three or four oaks. I do not mean to contest that the people of Shantung and Manchuria have known the oak-silk for a long time. But the Chinese did not pay great attention to it in ancient days. Incarville (l.c. 582) states:—

"Il y a longtemps qu'on a connu en Chine les vers à soie sauvages mais nous ne trouvons articulé nulle part quand on a commencé à les élever annuellement pour se procurer leur soie: nous ne trouvons pas même qu'avant la dernière dynastie elle soit entrée dans les tributs des provinces, ni avant celle d'aujourd'hui dans les manufactures impériales."

All the Chinese treatises on wild oak-silk, which I have seen, are of the last or present century. The *Rh ya* notices silk produced on *Ailanthus* and some other trees but not oak-silk. The following Chinese treatises on the rearing of silk-worms on oaks are known to me.

The 樗繭譜 *Ch'u-kien-pu*, published during the reign of Kien Lung, (second half of last century) by 鄭珍纂 *Cheng Chen-ch'uan* and 莫友芝 *Mu Yu-chi*, both natives of Kueichow. The title properly means: "Treatise on *Ailanthus* silk," but the authors deal especially with wild silk produced on oaks; among other things, they state that in 1744 the oak silk-worm was successfully introduced from the province of Shantung into the province of Kueichow by the Prefect of Tsun-yi-fu. Mr. Fauvel has made use of this treatise, it seems, for the compilation of his paper on wild silk. It is found reproduced in the *Chi-wu-ming*, &c., descript. part XXII, fol. 72, sq., and is followed there by three other small articles on the rearing of wild silk-worms and the managing of the respective trees. On the last page of the book I find an interesting statement recording that, although the *tsing-kang*, the *siang*, the *hu* and other oak-trees grow all over China, in the mountainous districts, very few people know how to manage the rearing of silk-worms on them. During the reign of Kang Hi (1662-1723) 劉啟公 *Liu K'i-kung*, a native of Shantung, who administrated the district of Ningkiang (Shensi), first taught the people how to prepare silk from the (wild) cocoons and his method is followed up to the present time. The raw silk thus managed is known by the name of *Liu-kung-kien*, silk of Liu-kung.

In the same chapter of the Chinese Botany just referred to, fol. 69, is a short memoir with the title 橡繭識語 *Siang-kien-shi-yü*. We find enumerated there, besides oaks, a number of other trees, on the leaves of which silk-worms can be fed, as for instance *Stillingia sebifera*, the Camphor tree, the Chestnut

tree, *Fraxinus*, *Melia*, the 楓 *feng* tree, which is the *Liquidambar formosana*, Hance.

I may notice here that in the Kiung-chow silk report, p. 155, reference is made to a kind of silk spun by large caterpillars on a tree of the interior of Hainan, which, judging from a leaf that had been examined, was *Liquidambar formosana*. The 南越筆記 *Nan-yüe-pi-ki*, an account of remarkable things in Southern China, published during the present dynasty, states in book 5, that the 文昌繭 or silk of the district of Wen-ch'ang (Hainan) is spun by a worm which feeds on the 山栗 *shan-li* or wild chestnut tree.

Finally I may advert to an interesting account of the production of wild silk in the district of 建昌 *Kien-ch'ang* (N.E. of Ch'eng-te-fu) found in the *Ch'eng-te-fu-chi* or Description of the Prefecture of Ch'eng-te-fu or Jehol, book 29, with the title 樗繭圖 *po-lo-kien* (silk of the *po-lo* oak.) The Tientsin report, p. 21, refers to the above-mentioned district, in the northern (extra-mural) part of the province of Chihli, as producing wild silk.

The silk goods manufactured from wild silk in China are known to European merchants by the name of Pongee. Mr. Fauvel, l.c. p. 19, endeavours to explain this appellation, which he presumes to be of Chinese origin, by 崩車 *peng-ch'e*, as the wheel upon which manufacturers reel the cocoons is called. But this is a very forced etymology, and the fact that the Chinese call the Pongee goods 繭綢 *kien-chou*, never *peng-ch'e*, proves that the above term has nothing to do with the Chinese language. In all probability *Pongee* is one of the numerous Indian terms introduced a long time ago by the Portuguese into the commercial vocabulary of Europeans in China, and may first have been used to designate inferior silkstuffs in general. I think even now-a-days the name is not exclusively applied to silk goods made of the oak-cocoons, but also to some cheap mulberry silk. According to Balfour's Cyclopaedia of India, *Punjee* is the name of a cheap cloth worn as a waistcloth by poor people in Dharwar (Bombay pres.) *Punji* in the Tamul language means cotton.

The tree 柞 *che* (to which reference has been made in a previous paper), employed by the Chinese for rearing silk-worms, is also repeatedly mentioned in the Customs' Reports on Chinese silk, pp. 34, 35, 54, and three drawings of it are given there, tab. XVI, XXI, XXII. But the descriptive details furnished in those pages with respect to the *che* tree are very vague and seem to have been borrowed from Dr. Williams's Dictionary, where the information is derived from Chinese books. Williams states that *che* is the Chinese silk-worm oak. But the *Pen-ts'ao-kang*, mu XXXVI, 11, 12, states only that the 奴柞 *nu-che* has leaves resembling those of the *tso* or oak. In the drawings just alluded to (only leaves are represented) the leaves of the tree are entire, heart-shaped, with the margin not indented. It seems that spines proceed from the axils. Compare also

the corresponding drawing in the *Ghi-wu-ming* XXXV, 46. The *che* can hardly be an oak.

Several plates of the Chinkiang silk report are devoted to the Mulberry. Tab. I. represents leaves of the Domestic Mulberry of *Lu* and *Hu*, 魯桑 *Lu-sang* and 湖桑 *Hu-sang*. It is explained there, p. 46, that *Hu* refers to the city of Hu-chou (Chékiang) whence this mulberry was originally brought. But it seems to me that *Hu* should in this connection rather denote Hu-kuang (a general name for the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan), which in ancient times was called 荆 *King*. *Lu* is an ancient name for the southern part of Shantung. In all Chinese treatises on sericulture the mulberry trees from *Lu* and *King* are considered the fittest for rearing silkworms. Compare also the Wénchow report, p. 125.

The leaves of domestic mulberries represented on the above-mentioned plates all show the margin not indented, but a little undulate. Bentham and Hooker, in their *Genera Plantarum*, III, 364, attribute to all known species of *Morus*: "*folia alterna, dentata, integra vel triloba*."

Bureau, in D.C. Prodr., XVII, 238, considers all mulberry trees of China, the cultivated as well as the wild ones, to be varieties of *Morus alba*, L., viz., var. *Bungeana, mongolica* (North China),—*nigriformis* and *stylosa* (Macao),—*indica* (Canton, Formosa),—*atropurpurea* (South China),—*latifolia* (Kiangsu, Chékiang.)

The *M. alba*, var. *latifolia*, known also under the names of *M. multicaulis*, *M. sinensis*, and called in Chinese, according to Bureau, *lu* and *ki-sang*, would seem to be the domestic mulberry referred to in the Chinkiang report. Bureau describes, however, the leaves of his *M. latifolia* as crenate dentate: "*Folia maxima membranacea, sæpe bullata vel facie superiore convexa, late ovato-cordata, vel subcordata, margine crenato dentata (dentibus sæpius obtusis apiculatis)*."

Fauvel (l.c. p. 6) refers to cultivated mulberry of China to *M. nigra* and *M. alba*. However, as far as I know, the black mulberry has never been observed in China, this species being confined to western Asia, whilst the white mulberry, now much cultivated in India, western Asia, southern Europe, is a native of China, from which country it was introduced into the western part of the old world a long time ago, into Italy in 1148, at a date long posterior to the introduction of the silkworms (522 A.D.). It is supposed that *M. nigra* was the species first employed for feeding the silkworm, after its introduction into western Asia and southern Europe. The specific names of the two species, black and white, were applied to them on account of the colour of their fruits. The fruit of the varieties of *M. alba* cultivated in Europe is generally white. But all varieties enumerated by Bureau for China have black or red berries. In Peking I have occasionally seen white berries on cultivated mulberry trees, of which there are two varieties, found also in a wild state, but more generally grown in Chinese gardens. One of them has the leaves broadly dentate

serrate and answers well to the drawing of the wild mulberry on tab. VI of the Chinkiang report. But the leaves on the Peking plant are occasionally lobate or irregularly cleft. This is, I believe, the variety *Bungeana*. Another Peking variety frequently seen in gardens has invariably five-lobed broadly crenate serrate leaves of medium size, much resembling vine-leaves in shape. A third variety, only found in a wild state in the mountains, has large membranaceous five-to seven-lobed leaves. The apex of the leaf is prolonged into a long acumens. The teeth of the margin also show long points. This is the *varietas Mongolica*, Bur. l.c. p. 241. Father David observed it in southern Mongolia and saw wild silkworms on its leaves. Its berries are of a dark red colour.

It seems that wild mulberries are found in many provinces of the Empire, that the natives employ them for rearing silkworms. As has already been stated, the Chinkiang report notices and figures the wild mulberry tree of Kiangsu. The reports for Chefoo, Hankow, Shanghai and Ningpo all mention wild worms on mulberry trees (pp. 24, 34, 78, 111). I understand that the worms feed on wild trees.

The wild mulberry is termed 壓 *yen* in Chinese books, also 山桑 *shan-sang* (mountain mulberry) or 野桑 *ye-sang* (wild mulberry). According to Dr. Geerts (Transact. As. soc. Japan, IV, 1875), the Chinese character *yen* in Japan is applied to *Morus indica* L.

Peking, 26th May, 1881.

Law Reports.

H.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 8th June.
Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq., Acting Chief Justice.

In Admiralty.
Re the *Craiglands*.

MR. WAINWRIGHT for the defendants.
MR. DRUMMOND for the plaintiffs.

This was an application by the defendants that all further proceedings in this suit be stayed by order of the Court, and that the plaintiffs be required as the condition of their obtaining payment of any part of the damages awarded them in the suit to claim payment of the same in the action for limitation of liability instituted in England in the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice on behalf of the owners of the steamship *Craiglands*, the defendants hereby offering and undertaking to pay all reasonable and proper costs occasioned to the plaintiffs by such procedure, and that the bail already given in the suit stand as security to the plaintiffs until the further order of the Court. The application was heard on the 2nd instant, and judgment was delivered to-day.

HIS LORDSHIP said:—I intimated at the hearing of the application that I was disposed to postpone its consideration until after the receipt here of the injunction referred to in the affidavit filed in support of the application. I was asked, however, by the Counsel for the plaintiffs to except from any order that I might make the question of their costs in the suit which they had successfully instituted here, on the ground that even if at the hearing I should grant the application staying further proceedings here generally, the right to take proceedings for the recovery of their costs should be saved to them, inasmuch as in suits for limitation of liability the plaintiffs in such suits have to pay, in addition to the amount of the statutory limit, the costs

of the plaintiffs in the earlier (damage) suits. No case was cited on the point, and I accordingly took time to refer to the authorities.

I find in the books a series of decisions as the point came up under the successive Acts for the limitation of the liability of ship-owners. One of the earliest cases is *The Dundee* (2 Hagg. 137) in 1827, in which Lord Stowell says, at page 143, "The claimant is entitled to remuneration for the costs to which he is driven for recovering his loss; they certainly form a part of that loss, and the Statute" (53 Geo. III., c. 159, which limited the shipowner's liability to the value of the ship, appurtenances, and freight) "is not guilty of that injustice which would ensue if it excluded those costs that are necessary for replacing the sufferer in a just state of compensation." In that case bail had been given to answer damages and costs, but in the next, in 1840 (*The John Dunn*, reported 1 W. Rob. 159), the ship had been sold, and the proceeds distributed among the injured parties. It was argued for the ship-owner that he could not in addition be ordered personally to pay the costs of the plaintiffs in the damage suits, but it was decided against him by Dr. Lushington, and the Court of Queen's Bench agreed in that view, for they discharged a rule for a prohibition to the Court of Admiralty in the matter. (*Ex parte Rayne*, 10 L. J. Q. B. 354.) *The Volant* in 1842 (1 W. Rob. 383) is another case under the same Act: at page 390, Dr. Lushington says—"If the liability of owners was limited to the value of the ship itself, whatever the amount of costs, it would be their policy to litigate every case, in order to deprive persons suing them of any benefit of a decree by reason of the costs incurred in obtaining it."

The cases under the next Act on the subject, the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, were—*African Steamship Company v. Swanzy* (25 L. J. Ch. 870) in 1856, where the plaintiffs in the limitation suit were held bound to pay to the defendants the costs in the previous suits in addition to the value of the offending ship; *Leycester v. Logan* (26 L. J. Ch. 307) in 1857, where an owner of part of the cargo in the sunken ship, who had obtained judgment in the Admiralty Court, was restrained "from taking any further proceedings in the Admiralty Court, subject to his being at liberty to sell the ship and to retain out of the proceeds such costs as he might be entitled to in the Admiralty Court," the balance of the proceeds being paid into Court for distribution among the various claimants; *General Iron Screw Collier Co. v. Schurmanns* (29 L. J. Ch. 877) in 1860, where an injunction was granted on the terms of the plaintiffs, the owners of the ship that had been found in fault, "undertaking to pay the defendants" (the owners of the other ship and of the cargo) "such costs as have been ordered to be paid to them by the Court of Admiralty"; and *Nixon v. Roberts* (30 L. J. Ch. 844) in 1861, where the plaintiffs, in their bill for limitation of liability and for an injunction, undertook to pay the value of the ship together with the costs in the Admiralty Court of the owners of the lost ship.

Under the Act at present in force (the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862), there have been, amongst others, the following decisions:—*The Spirit of the Ocean* (Br. and Lush. at p. 340) in 1865, where an order was made staying proceedings on payment into Court of the statutory limit of £8 per ton and of the costs incurred in the damage suit; *The Northumbria* (L. R. 3 Adm. and Ecc. 6) in 1869, in which the Counsel for the plaintiffs in the limitation suit, while disputing the liability to pay interest upon the amount of the statutory liability, admitted that the plaintiffs were liable to pay the costs of the defendants in the damage suit; *London and S. W. Railway Co. v. James* (1. R. 8 Ch. App. 241) in 1872, where the costs of the proceedings in Admiralty, applied for on the authority of *African Steamship Co. v. Swanzy* (one of the cases already referred to), were given; and *The Sisters* (L. R. 1 P. D. 231) in 1876, where the Court made a decree limiting the liability to £15 per ton and to the costs incurred in the damage suit and in the limitation suit.

It will be seen from this review of the authorities that the costs in damage suits are in all cases superadded to the amount of the statutory limit, and it follows from *Leycester*

v. Logan in particular that if the petition for limitation of liability by the owners of the steamer *Craiglands* had been filed in this Court, I would not have restrained the owners of cargo from taking proceedings to get their costs. I therefore think that I ought not to restrain them, when the petition for limitation is filed in England. The order that I will make on the application will accordingly be to stay all proceedings in this suit until the 27th instant, with the exception of such proceedings as the plaintiffs may be advised to take for the recovery of their taxed costs in the damage suit.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 3rd June.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

R. (G. BEER) *v.* ARTHUR SMITH.

Prisoner, an ordinary seaman on board H.M.S. *Foxhound*, was brought up in custody charged with stabbing the complainant, an able seaman of the same vessel, on the night of the 1st inst., in the Prince of Wales Tavern.

Inspector Stripling watched the case on behalf of the Police.

GEORGE BEER, deposed.—About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night I was in the Prince of Wales Tavern with the prisoner and one or two other men belonging to the same ship. I went from there to see a marine, belonging to the *Lapping*, into a sampan to go on board our ship. When I returned I was going round the counter, when the prisoner stabbed me in the left hip. One of the other men took the knife away from him, and prisoner then ran away. No words passed between us. We have always been good friends. Prisoner was drunk at the time. I next saw him at the French Police Station. The cut is about four inches long, but it is not very deep. It bled a good deal at the time. I stopped at the tavern all night, and went on board the ship yesterday afternoon, when I had the wound dressed by the doctor. I have a little pain when I walk.

Prisoner, in reply to His Worship, said he knew nothing at all about the matter.

Prosecutor resumed.—I was not sober myself at the time. The prisoner and I might have been in that and the next public-house about three hours, drinking nearly all the time.

FRANCIS PURCHASE, deposed.—I am cook's mate of the *Foxhound*. I went to the Prince of Wales Tavern about 11 p.m. on the 1st inst. Prisoner and a man named Mummery were there. Beer came in, and a few minutes after I heard him say "I'm stabbed!" I then ran to the prisoner and snatched his knife from his neck. When I got to him he was on the floor. He then got up and ran out of the door. I suppose he fell down when he stabbed Beer. Beer was drunk. I never carry my knife ashore. Some men do, but others do not. The knife was open when I took it from the prisoner. I saw the cut inflicted by Smith. We put some ice and brandy to it, and stopped the bleeding.

THOMAS MUMMERY, deposed.—I am an able seaman on the *Foxhound*. I had words with Smith on the night in question and we went outside the house to make a noise there. I afterwards took him inside to drink. Nothing passed between him and Beer. Smith was drinking with me at the time he cut Beer. I did not see Beer do anything to him, and heard no words between them. We did not fight outside the house, because prisoner said he was a better man than I, and would have no truck with me. I don't know why Smith cut Beer. Smith and I had been drinking together all the evening.

The landlord of the tavern gave corroborative evidence.

In reply to His Worship, the First Lieutenant of the *Foxhound* said that the prisoner had never given much trouble on board, and that he always did his work well.

The case was then adjourned for the attendance of the surgeon of the *Foxhound* to testify as to the nature of the wound, and of the French police officer who arrested the prisoner, to give evidence as to the state of the prisoner when he was taken into custody.

4th June.

R. (G. BEER) *v.* ARTHUR SMITH.

Prisoner, an ordinary seaman on board H.M.S. *Foxhound*, was brought up on remand from yesterday, charged with wounding the complainant, an able seaman of the same ship, on the night of the 1st inst., in the Prince of Wales Tavern, in the French Concession.

Inspector Stripling watched the case on behalf of the Municipal Police.

WILLIAM JOHN BROWNLEY BOOKEY, deposed.—I am the surgeon of the *Foxhound*. I examined Beer's hip on Thursday night. There was an incised wound about 2½ inches in length. The middle part of it was not more than skin deep. Otherwise it was merely a scratch. It was a very trifling wound. I think it was made by a knife being drawn across the part. I have examined it again this morning. It is doing very well. I expect it will be all right in about a week.

THOMAS MUMMERY, recalled.—Prisoner had in his possession \$3.60 belonging to a man called Nelson. I had words with him because I wanted to go to the ship and he wanted to prevent me from doing so. He went and lay down in another room, and I went and asked him about the money I speak of. He told me he had \$3.60 belonging to Nelson. I asked him what he took it for, and we then went out into the street to fight.

Complainant, recalled, said.—When I heard the landlord of the "Prince of Wales" say that prisoner had a knife, I said I would soon get it from him, and might have tried to do so. I think he must have cut me as he fell down, when I went to take the knife from him.

Prisoner, in answer to His Worship, said.—I was in the "Clyde" Tavern with a chum on the night in question, and he was dancing. While he was doing so, some money fell out of his serge, \$3.60. I told him that I would take care of it for him, as I had a pocket in my jacket, and he had none in his. Mummery was there, and he wanted to fight some one, so my chum and I left the house and went to the "Prince of Wales." We had some beer there, and my chum went to lie down in a kind of stable at the back of the house. I then went next door to get some supper. While I was eating it, Mummery and a man named Trott came in and struck me two or three times. I got away from them and went to lie down beside my chum. Mummery and the other man came and pulled me out of the room, and after getting more liquor they struck me several times. Mummery and Trott wanted to get the money I had belonging to my chum away from me. I do not remember anything else after that.

His Worship observed that it was a great pity that sailors should be allowed to bring their knives ashore; they were much too handy.

A French policeman stated that the prisoner was found dead drunk on a seat on the Bund about two o'clock in the morning, and that his hand had been slightly cut. He was taken to the French Police Station.

His Worship, addressing the prisoner, said he was glad to find that the case was not so serious a one as he at first apprehended it to be, and that he (prisoner) was not so much to blame as at first appeared, he having been, for some reason, set upon by the other men. It seemed that in the scuffle he had tried to draw his knife and that the wound inflicted on Beer had been given in that way. Sailors should not be allowed to bring their knives on shore. At the same time nothing that the other men did would justify the prisoner in attempting to draw his knife on them. He should send the prisoner to gaol for a week, but if the vessel sailed before that period had expired, he would be released on the usual application being made.

8th June.

R. (POLICE) *v.* JOHN STEVENS STEWART.

Prisoner was brought up in custody, charged with being drunk and disorderly on the previous evening in the Woosung Road.

The charge was denied.

ARTHUR MACK, deposed.—I am a constable of Municipal Police. At the time referred to, prisoner was drunk in the place named and wanted to fight a number of Chinese who crowded round him.

His Worship ordered him to be imprisoned for 14 days, but if an opportunity presented itself for sending to him to Hongkong, he would be released for that purpose.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Fuyew*, for Canton—Captain Mann. For Hongkong—Mr. Boole.

Per str. *Pautah*, for Tientsin—Mr. Sano.

Per str. *Amoy*, for Hongkong—Hon. P. Ryrie.

Per str. *Leeyuen*, for Tientsin—Rev. Charles Wood.

Per str. *Genkai Maru*, for Hiogo—Mrs. A. Anderson, three children and nurse, Messrs. Aynard and Bertrand. For Yokohama—Madame and Miss Carandini and Miss Linden, and Messrs. Sherwin, Fischer, Sewjee, Yemami and J. Mackay. For San Francisco—Rev. Henry Soltan.

Per str. *Himalaya*, for Hongkong—Messrs. Griadale and Harrison.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Taku*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. Hardie.

Per str. *Europe*, from Foochow—Messrs. Angier and Soames.

Per str. *Kiangten*, from Ningpo—Rev. Messrs. John W. Stevenson and Henry Soltan.

Per str. *Hingshing*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Blanchard and Sloane.

Per str. *Kiangpiau*, from Hankow—Messrs. Ayard and Bertrand.

Per Brit. barque *Woodbine*, from Sydney—Messrs. Joseph Mitchell and Julian Thomas.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow and Ports—Mr. Duff.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Mr. Lasserre (Chanceller of the Consulate-General for France at Shanghai.)

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. R. Allen and family. From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Laidler and family, and Mr. Gowen.

Per str. *Haesan*, from Foochow—Mr. Rickman.

Per str. *Sindh*, from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Bois, and Mr. T. Rodriguez. From Hongkong—Messrs. G. Wood, D. C. Macomb, Manners, C. G. Hill, and D. Nietter.

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, from Japan—Mrs. Anderson, Capt. Chibourg, Messrs. H. O. Jukes, A. Woroh, C. Franckel, Robertson, Degenetair, and Courtasy.

Per str. *Wulu*, from Hankow—Messrs. Archibald, White, Taft and Samaki.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, from Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Pyke and children, Mr. Möller and child.

Per str. *Fuhwo*, from Hankow—Mr. Broom.

Per str. *Yungching*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Mueller and Passmore.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Iraouaddy*, for Marseilles—Messrs. A. Burman, W. Hagart, H. Lazarus, A. Woroh and Mellotée. For Port Said—Mr. J. M. Young. For Singapore—Rev. John W. Stevenson.

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IMPORTED	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Cheets.	Weight.	Cheets.	Weight.	Cheets.	Weight.	Cheets.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	550	550.00	40	48.00	56	67.20	..	..
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving Vessels or landed	6	6.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	556	556.30	40	48.00	66	67.20	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	42	42.00	107	128.40	80	96.00	3	3.00

RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—

Description.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Total.
	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.
Malwa	87 37.00	38 39.00	46 46.00	32 32.00	23 23.00	112 112.00	.. ..	63 63.00	.. ..	33 33.00	24 24.00	453 453.00
Patna	7 8.40	.. ..	.. ..	5 6.00	.. ..	10 12.00	.. ..	4 4.80	2 3.60	.. ..	.. ..	29 34.80
Benares	20 24.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 3.60	.. ..	.. ..	4 4.80	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	27 32.40
Persian	4 4.00	.. ..	2 2.00	2 2.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 8.00
Turkey .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total	119 123.40	38 39.00	48 48.00	39 40.00	26 26.60	122 124.00	.. ..	71 72.00	3 3.60	33 33.00	24 24.00	622 533.20

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 9TH JUNE, 1881.

PIECE GOODS.—A somewhat better demand has sprung up lately for most goods, and the Northern dealers have at last resumed their purchases, and taken a fair amount of cottons during the week, but their requirements have not been on a sufficient scale to satisfy importers, and the consequence is that no improvement in rates can be claimed, in fact prices have got to such a low scale that profits must be now very scarce. The telegraphed news of the large export of cottons from England for last month has had a depressing effect, and importers have been ready to meet buyers with a concession in most things, common 84-lbs. Shirtings alone showing firmness owing to small supplies, and a good demand from Chefoo and elsewhere.

Woolens show a general improvement at Auction, but they had fallen to such low rates then, that importers thought it time to reduce their sales, and speculators at once came to their assistance to get rates up, so far, however, the recovery is very small, and goods that are usually sold privately can claim very little if any share in the rise.

American goods are selling much more freely than hitherto, and a large increase in the consumption of Sheetings for this season is now apparent, but Drills which have been kept up to such high rates this year are increasing in stock, and quotations are scarcely maintained.

The Northern trade has this year been very disappointing, for their appeared every reason for the three Northern Ports taking a larger supply than usual; they began well, but have fallen back sadly the last two months; the same may be said of Chinkiang; the large increase in our re-exports must be put down almost entirely to Hankow and Kiukiang, and Szechuen is credited with taking bulk, why this wealthy province should take so many more foreign goods than usual is not so apparent, it is only to be hoped that the merchants there are not hoarding up goods on account of their cheapness—it is generally reported that this is the case with Woolens, and that the future trade may have to suffer; unless the low prices lately current check the shipments from home of these, and give holders a chance of waiting for a recovery, the Autumn trade will not be more satisfactory than the Spring.

Japan is seldom referred to now, the prices there continue to be much lower than those ruling in China, and if a duty drawback was allowed, probably more goods would find their way over here.

GREY SHIRTINGS, 84-lbs.—Amongst sales reported are about 70,000 pieces of Pan-shun Eagle at £1.83, Blue Dragon at £1.81½, Shan-ayue at £1.80, Collie's Lion, Blue Two-Dragon and Red Stamp at £1.78½, Three-Legs and Blue Butterfly at £1.73½ to 1.74, Green Bell at £1.71½, Green Globe, Red Stag and Two-Umbrellas at £1.70, Silver Lion No. 200 and Blue Star at £1.68, Pakwa and Woman Bat at £1.67½, Blue Three-Men at £1.62½, Pagoda, and Red Cormorant at £1.60, Red Buffalo at £1.59½, Green Three-Joss at £1.57½, Two Lions at £1.55, Horse at £1.57½, Green Three-Men at £1.51, Blue Three-Dogs at £1.50, Red Three-Dogs at £1.47, Warrior at £1.46, Blue Cook at £1.42½, Yellow Joss and Blue Cock at £1.40.

As a rule prices have been weak, and holders more than ready to meet the demand, but latterly a strong enquiry set in for common goods, and there not being many offering, their value rose by about 1 candareen, medium qualities have been until just lately difficult to sell except at lower rates, but crack chops almost hold their own; the auction rates are steady. The Tientsin buyers are now credited with taking a fair proportion of the sales, but supplies coming in freely now, no one appears to dare hold out for a rise, and the prices current must continue to be unprofitable.

7-lbs.—Small sales of Red Fisherman at £1.32½, Pakwa at £1.32, and Blue Lion at £1.29 are reported, common goods are decidedly lower, but the best are often asked for with apparently none offering.

6-lbs.—6,000 pieces Lie Eagles sold at £1.16 to 1.16½, and prices have not kept up.

9.12 to 10-lbs.—Sales reported are 10,500 pieces of Tunsin Eagle A at £2.28½, Blue Railway and Blue Dragon at £2.22½ to 2.23, Blue Unicorn at £2.22, Blue Fox and Red Dragon at £2.20, Horse Head at £2.14.

Common qualities are quiet and generally lower, but the best goods are still in demand, on account of their scarcity.

T-CLOTHS, 7-lbs.—Reported sales are about 45,000 pieces of Star at £1.42, Green Horse Head at £1.34, Dollars at £1.30, Eye at £1.26, Steamer at £1.25, Chinese Letter at £1.23, Red Dragon at £1.22½, Green Phoenix and Old Man at £1.20, Man and Stork at £1.18, Buffalo at £1.17, Blue Butterfly and Green Monster at £1.15½, Red Globe and Horse at £1.15, Two-Lions at £1.13, Red Fisherman and Blue Lion at £1.11 to 1.12.

There has been more demand all round, but plenty of goods are offering, and there are more sellers than buyers at present quotations.

8-lbs. have not been asked for, and are not in season.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—1,500 pieces Three-Beaver sold at £1.51, and 2,000 pieces Kungping Stag at £1.96.

There has been scarcely anything doing, and common goods are lower than ever, further large contracts "to arrive" are however reported in crack chops of 64-reed at lower rates. Of White Irishes, 2,000 pieces sold at £1.95 and 2.61.

The demand is very slack, and prices are lower.

ENGLISH DRILLS.—Small sales continue of best goods, say Beaver, Fish and Stag at £3.02 to 3.02½, of Horse at £2.20, and of Dragon, and Fish at £1.60 at 1.65.

Best goods are more saleable at lower rates, common, however, do not improve, and large quantities are still offering, with very little demand. Of Dutch Drills, 2,000 pieces sold at £2.35.

AMERICAN DRILLS.—Sales amount to about 8,000 pieces at £3.20 for Pepperell, £3.15 for Massachusetts, Globe, and Lion, and £3.10 for Joss.

An improved demand set in from the North, which was readily met by importers, prices are much as last week.

AMERICAN SHEETINGS.—Sales are about 11,000 pieces, say Indian Head at £3.07½, Appleton Lion at £2.97, Massachusetts, and Stark Lion at £2.93, Horse at £2.82.

The demand continues, and supplies go off freely on arrival at unchanged rates.

American 12-lbs. Shirtings are scarce and higher, 600 pieces Man and Gun sold at £2.77.

ENGLISH SHEETINGS.—3,000 pieces 14-lbs. Dragon sold at £1.90.

The commonest only have been saleable, for better qualities there has been no enquiry.

JEANS.—A sale of 1,250 pieces 8-lbs. at £1.30 for Horse is all that is reported, and the fabric remains unsaleable except at very low rates.

FANCY COTTONS.—Turkey Red Cambrics are selling at auction, but are no higher, Black Velvets have been placed in this way only. A sale of 1,000 pieces Dyed Brocades at £2.57½ is reported, these with Damasks are very quiet. Chintzes and Printed Twills are dull. Of Blue Mottles, 300 pieces Jar chop sold at 0.4 candareens per yard. Cotton Lastings have been only saleable at low rates, common qualities going at £2.60.

WOOLLENS.—A speculative demand has continued for Camlets, it has run chiefly on the crack chops, which have consequently recovered at auction by 1 to 3 mace, but common goods have not improved much, being in large supply. Long Ellis have also recovered at auction by 1 mace; privately, about 700 pieces Scarlet V sold at £5.45 to 5.50, and the demand is not heavy yet. Spanish Stripes have recovered in value at the auctions by over 1 candareen per yard, Medium Cloth has not yet come in to demand, 200 pieces of Russian Cloths sold at £19.50 to 20.50 for assortments. Lastings are lower, Black being only saleable at low rates. In Figure Orleans nothing further is reported, and the market is very weak; this, however, is not the season. For Craps Lastings, and Plain Lustres, there is no demand.

Total.

GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs. Red Pagoda at \$1.67½ to 1.68½; Red Buffalo at \$1.59½ to 1.59½; Red Cormorant at \$1.58½ to 1.58½; Green Kite at \$1.35½; 9½-lbs. Blue Horse Head at \$2.14; Blue Pagoda at \$2.12½ to 2.12½; Blue Buffalo at \$2.05 to 2.07½		= 3,700 pcs. = 3,550 "
T-CLOTHS—7-lbs. T T X at \$1.16½ to 1.16½; 1-lbs. Wheelbarrow at \$1.26½ to 1.28		
"E-Wo."—8th June—		
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—2 to 2½-lbs. Gold Lion at \$1.23½ to 1.32½; 2½-lbs. Wheelbarrow at \$1.18		= 1,680 pcs.
T-CLOTHS—7-lbs. Key at \$1.14½; 40-in. Blue Dragon at \$2.31 to 2.34½		= 750 "
GREY SHIRTINGS—(Damaged) 11-lbs. Blue Dragon at \$2.13½; 9½-lbs. Green Dragon at \$2.07½ to 2.07½; Three-Crown at \$2.07½ to 2.11		= 250 "
WHITE SHIRTINGS—M H at \$2.61½; E F at \$3.56 to 3.58; M 2 at \$2.58 to 2.58½; M O at \$2.52½		= 203 "
"Nie Kie."—8th June—		
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—2-lbs. Beaver at \$1.32½; 2½-lbs. Gold Fish at \$1.33½; 2½-lbs. Gold Lion at \$1.32½; 2½-lbs. Gold Maggie at \$1.35½; 2½-lbs. Gold Phoenix at \$1.35; 3-lbs. Gold Lion and Flag at \$1.42½; 1½ to 2½-lbs. Sun at \$1.10½ to 1.39; 1½ to 2½-lbs. Watch at \$1.14 to 1.40		= 1,709 pcs.
"Fuen-fong."—9th June—		
GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs. Two-Man at \$1.43—1,000 pcs.; 9½-lbs. Red Man and Gun at \$2.13½; 10½-lbs. Man and Gun at \$2.45½ to 2.46½		= 2,500 pcs.
DRILLS—14-lbs. Dragon at \$1.58½ to 1.59		= 480 "
WHITE SHIRTINGS—64-reed Blue Lighthouse at \$1.53 to 1.53½		= 2,500 "
T-CLOTHS—7-lbs. Blue Man and Gun at \$1.11½ to 1.11½		= 2,500 "
SUNDAY AUCTIONS—		
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—2½ to 4-lbs. Gold Dragon at \$1.42 to 2.22; 2½ to 2½-lbs. Jar at \$1.39½ to 1.50; 2½-lbs. Ship at \$1.35½; 2½-lbs. Butterfly at \$1.32½; 2½-lbs. Gold Man at \$1.30; 2½-lbs. Tower at \$1.34½ to 1.35½		= 2,960 pcs.
BLACK VELVETS—22-inch Woman at \$0.14		= 300 "
BLACK VELVETEENS—26-inch Stag at \$0.18½		= 180 "
GREY SHIRTINGS—(Damaged) 8½-lbs. Red Stag at \$1.56 to 1.68; Hand and Branch at \$1.74 to 1.76½; 9½-lbs. Eagle at \$2.18 to 2.23; Greens Monster at \$1.95 to 1.96; Blue Horse Head at \$2.17 to 2.19		= 1,900 pcs.
COTTON YARN—(Damaged) Red Sheep at \$48.00 to 64.50		= 4 bls.
AMERICAN SHEETINGS—(Damaged) Indian Head at \$2.80½ to 2.91; Horse at \$2.83½		= 620 pcs.
AMERICAN DRILLS—(Damaged) Tiger at \$3.00 to 3.01		= 200 "

METALS.—A large business has been done in Nail-rod Iron, and sales to the extent of nearly 30,000 bundles have been made at \$1.75 to 1.77½ for Sohler's Belgian, and \$1.65 for ordinary Belgian. Lead is wanted "to arrive," and the quotation is \$4.30 for L.B., the cash price, however, continues to be only \$4.17 to 4.20. Tin Plates are firmer.

KEROSENE OIL.—The syndicate that hold the command of the small stocks have raised their price, and now demand \$1.70 per case, the sales are not large; \$1.45 is still the quotation "to arrive," but anything near at hand is sold.

AUCTIONS OF WOOLLENS.

	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	It. Gt.	Black.	Purple.	Green.	Orange.	Mauve.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Total Sales
KIN-MING, 7th June.												
Camlets D.C.P.H. p. p. £	10.45/6	10.04/14	10.74	10.45/66	9.76/7	.....	9.58	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	150	30	20	30	20	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	...	260
C.P.H. p. pce. £	11.15/9	10.90/98	11.22/33	10.95/11.11	10.41/2	.....	10.01	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	200	100	100	60	30	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	...	500
Long Ells C.P.H. p. pce. £	5.85/7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	260
Lasting, Lion per pce. £	0.52.5/7	0.50.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.46.7	0.49.6	0.47½	0.47.1/9	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	108	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 6	+ 6	± 6	12	.....	144
E-wo, 8th June.												
Camlets H.D.B. p. pce. £	.....	10.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.91/3	.....	11.22	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	10	.....	...	70
W.C.D. per pce. £	10.09/10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	60
Long Ells H.D.B. p. pce. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sp. Stripes " p. yd. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
YUEN-FONG, 9th June.												
Camlets S.S.G. p. pce. £	10.77½/82½	10.47½	10.67½/90	10.87½	10.67½	.....	10.70/72½	11.90	11.02½	.....	9.92½/10.30	...
Sales, pcs...	210	80	140	10	10	.....	20	10	10	.....	20	510
G.G. per pce. £	10.97½/11	10.70/72½	11.05/7½	11.07½	10.80	.....	11.12½	12.07½	11.22½	.....	10.00	...
Sales, pcs...	210	70	140	10	10	.....	20	10	10	.....	10	490
Long Ells " per pce. £	5.59/60	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.76	.....	5.82	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	200
S. Stripes T.T.B. p. yd. £	0.54½	0.55/55½	0.55	.....	0.49½ @ 0.51½	0.50½	0.49½	0.52	0.51	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	132	24	60	.....	12	£ 6	£ 6	+ 6	£ 6	.....	.....	252
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Sp. Stripes, Horse p. yd. £	0.52.9/5.31	0.53.5	0.54	.....	0.49	0.50.6	.....	.....	.....	0.47.7	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	72	6	24	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	120
H.H. per yd. £	0.55.1/2	0.54.7	0.54.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	90	18	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
Long Ells, H.H. p. pce. £	5.60	5.72	.....	.....	.....	5.83	5.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	140	40	.....	.....	.....	40	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
Camlets, Godiva p. pce. £	10.33/4	10.25/33	10.43/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.48	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	30	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	80
Eagle per pce. £	10.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Flower p. pce. £	10.10/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Gold Lion p. p. £	10.16/9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	150	.....	Brown.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
D.D. per pce. £	.....	.....	8.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
H.H. p. pce. £	10.43/4	10.43/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100

* 3 pcs. Magenta. + 3 pcs. Purple. ± 3 pcs. Brown. § 3 pcs. Magenta. || 3 pcs. Magenta. + 3 pcs. Lavender. ¶ 3 pcs. Green.

STATEMENTS OF IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH JUNE, 1881.

GOODS.	Deliveries.		Imports.		Stocks as published by Shanghai Gen. Chamber of Commerce, 1st Jan., 1881.	Present Estimate.
	For the week.	From 1st Jan., 1881, to date.	For the week.	From 1st Jan., 1881, to date.		
GREY SHIRTINGS	116,050	2,102,963	139,641	2,106,901	792,414	796,352
T-CLOTHS, 32 in.	58,531	1,041,050	45,450	751,259	* 805,674	867,504
" 36 in.	9,360	.....	25,090	352,530	.....	.....
WHITE SHIRTINGS	39,470	644,302	44,157	693,800	231,167	280,665
DRILLS—English	24,955	161,645	16,230	310,568	205,198	366,211
" Dutch	1,500	.....	.....	12,090	.....	.....
" American	3,570	74,852	.....	167,860	13,590	106,598
JEANS—English	8,430	55,365	1,518	42,887	124,030	111,552
" Dutch .....	.....	590	.....	4,830	4,020	8,260
" American	900	13,195	2,000	25,045	6,600	18,450
SHEETINGS—English	5,290	63,165	4,920	76,217	63,497	76,549
" American	15,000	228,095	4,650	205,455	49,630	26,990
DYED SHIRTINGS	2,181	55,796	520	14,724	10,250	.....
" BROCADES	660	14,479	1,900	17,246	4,345	7,112
" DAMASKS	80	5,376	210	5,631	3,407	3,682
CRIMTES	3,440	68,039	62	68,722	51,397	52,080
PRINTED TWILLS	2,769	60,600	800	68,724	40,573	48,697
TURKEY RED SHIRTINGS	6,789	116,888	1,360	138,243	44,994	66,349
WHITE SPOTS AND BROCADES .....	.....	1,749	249	4,093	550	2,594
VELVETS	774	15,523	1,314	27,612	19,256	31,345
VELVETENS	60	4,777	1,080	10,218	1,386	6,827
MUSLINS	6,500	134,385	4,997	119,007	92,386	77,008
COTTON LASTINGS	3,300	48,201	3,488	57,203	23,225	32,227
TAFFACHELAS	300	4,230	.....	7,802	.....	.....
MOHAMEDAN CLOTH	80	4,632	410	4,971	.....	.....
HANDKERCHIEFS	5,388	146,254	20,702	273,482	105,633	232,861
COTTON YARN	768	7,569	1,091	9,371	7,331	9,113
SPANISH STRIPES	703	17,251	648	21,750	17,394	21,893
MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS	128	13,514	72	6,617	12,884	23,147
RUSSIAN CLOTHS	390	.....	200	7,200	9,960	.....
CAMLETS	4,190	59,740	3,660	62,853	29,330	32,443
LONG ELLS	1,920	30,845	2,840	38,679	37,220	45,054
LASTINGS	1,618	37,131	2,920	49,148	13,170	25,187
" Crape	90	3,859	.....	1,579	7,284	5,004
LUSTRES—Plain .....	.....	4,220	.....	2,248	+ 2,550	578
" Figured	1,765	72,547	4,180	77,821	102,738	108,012
" Crape	50	979	.....	1,811	+ 7,410	8,242

* T-Cloths were considered to be under estimated.

+ These two classes look as though they were mixed.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

10TH JUNE, 1881.

ARRIVALS:—(Since our last report)—June 6th, British barque *Woodbine*, from Sydney; 8th, M.M. Co.'s steamer *Sindh*, with the French mail, &c.; British barque *Brumette*, from Sydney; American ship *Humboldt*, from New York.

DEPARTURES:—(Since our last report) June 3rd, British steamer *Hector*, for London via Foochow; 4th, P. & O. Co.'s *Khiva*, with the English mail, &c.; 3th, British steamer *Glenlyon* (from Hankow, with tea), for London; British steamer *Sikh* (from Hankow, with tea), for London.

The M.M. Co.'s mail steamer *Iraquaddy* takes about 200 bales of SILK and about 600 tons of TEA.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Telegraphic Transfers, 5s. 0½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 1½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 2d. On Paris, Bank, 6.40; Private, 6.51 to 6.52. On India, Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 308½ to 309½. Calcutta Bank, demand, Rs. 308½ to 309½. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27½ per cent. disc. Private, 15 days' sight, 27½ per cent. disc. Bullion, Gold Bars Peking, Shanghai Tls. 191.25 per bar of 10 Tls. Shanghai weight. Bar Silver, Shanghai Tls. 111.10 per 100 taels, Canton weight. Mexican dollars, Shanghai Tls. 73.525 per 100. Copper Cash, 1,520 per tael.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 10th June, 1881.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Our market was quiet during the early part of the week, but a demand set in yesterday, and shares changed hands at 96½% exchange 73, 97% exchange 72½, and 97% exchange 73 for cash; and at 102% and exchange 73 for delivery on 31st August. Shares are still wanted.

Shanghai Tug Boat Association.—A small lot has been sold at £108.

Pootung Dock Co.—One or two lots have been placed at £86.

China Traders' Insurance Co.—Shares were placed in Hongkong at \$1,700.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.—A share was sold at \$1,600.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.—Business was done yesterday at \$1,000 and exchange 72½.

China Fire Insurance Co.—Shares were placed at \$310 and exchange 72½.

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.—A transaction at £180 is reported.

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1878.—Bonds are wanted.—A new Loan of Four Million Shanghai Taels will be issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, in August next. It will be allotted by tender. The rate of interest will be 8 per cent. The Loan will run for six years. There will be no drawings for two years and a half after allotment.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,800,000	\$8,580.59	31 Dec. 80	* £1½	17 Feb. 81	97% premium.
<i>Steamer Companies.</i>									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	.. ..	.....	.....	£20,346.76	31 Dec. 80	Return of T.2 on capital.	19 Oct. 80	Tls. 0.90 nominal.
China Coast Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	£100	£100	£78,932.70	£31,474.04	31 Dec. 80	* 8 %	5 Apr. 81	162 ex dividend.
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	* 2 %	2 May 81	108 ex dividend.
China Shipowners' Association	1,350	£100	£100	£4,832.44	.....	31 Dec. 80	* 6 %	29 Dec. 80	100 nominal.
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£4,700.00	£353.92	31 Dec. 80	* 2 %	11 Jan. 81	245
Pootung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.. ..	£372.81	31 Dec. 80	* 5 %	11 Jan. 81	86
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£30,106.67	£5,527.11	31 Dec. 80	* 6 %	21 Jan. 81	140
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£10,286.16	£40.33	31 Dec. 80	* 6 %	7 Mar. 81	145
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	1,666.67	\$500	\$425,000.00	\$70,278.43	30 Apl. 80	20 %	31 July 80	1,700
North-China Ins. Co., ...	1,000	£2,000	£600	£238,600.00	£251,064.91	31 Dec. 80	£75	12 April 81	1,100
Union Ins. Society of Canton ..	500	\$2,500	\$500	\$353,681.24	\$501,314.29	30 June 80	\$120	14 May 81	1,600
Yangtze Insurance Association ..	1,200	£350	£350	£500,488.61	£18,447.56	31 Dec. 80	6 %	28 Apr. 81	820
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited ..	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$100,378.44	\$42,869.79	31 Dec. 80	* 6 %	10 Jan. 81	315
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited ..	2,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$761,842.00	\$226,847.81	31 Dec. 80	\$71 p. sh.	28 Feb. 81	1,000
China Fire Ins. Co., Limited ..	4,000	\$500	\$100	\$433,984.30	\$103,029.68	31 Dec. 80	+ 18 %	5 Mar. 81	310
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co... ..	2,150	£100	£100	£20,000	£2,589.91	31 Dec. 80	* 9 %	10 Mar. 81	180
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd..	5,000	£20	£10	.....	.....	.....	First year.		£10½

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentrs.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1873	£ 21,000.00	£ 100.00	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	nominal.
Do. 1875	£ 42,800.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	£104
Do. 1878	£ 24,000.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	nominal.
Lycium Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	£ 17,000.00	£ 25.00	"	30th June.	£ 20 nom.
Do. Preference do.	£ 5,362.50	£ 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	£ 20 nom.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£106
Do. do. 1877	£ 1,604,276	£ 100	8 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£107
Do. do. 1878	£ 1,949,500	£ 500	8 %	April and October.	£517½

* For half-year. † For year.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

RANSOMES and RAPIER, Engineers.
London and Ipswich, Makers of the

MATERIALS and MACHINERY for

THE WOOSUNG RAILWAY; also for all kinds of

HEAVY RAILWAYS; also for

PRIVATE RAILWAYS, or

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